The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6173. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Triumph of the Moderate Republicans in the French Elections.

Defeat of M. Rouher, the Ex-Imperial Minister of State.

Enthusiastic Reception of Victor Emmanuel in Rome.

Impeachment of the Bankrupt Haytian Minister of Education.

Four Cuban Generals and an Admiral Captured.

Outrage by Armed Negroes in South Carolina.

FRANCE.

The Elections—General Success of the Moderate Republicans—But Two Monarchists Elected in Paris—Eighty or Ninety Supporters of the Thiers Administration Chosen—Defeat of M. Rouher.

Paris, July 3.—A dispatch from Bordeaux announces that four Republicans have been chosen from the Department of Gironde to the Assembly. The Republicans cast 65,000 votes, the Imperialists 18,000, and the Royalists 19,000. Gen. Faidherbe and M. Testelin, Republicans, have been elected from the Department du Nord by a two-thirds vote. The Departments of Pas de Calais and Somme have also chosen Gen. Faidherbe. The Department of the Aisne elects Republicans, and the Department of the Seine Inferieure elects moderate Republicans. Only two Monarchists are chosen from Paris. An approximate result of the election in thirty-four departments, exclusive of that of the Seine, is fifty-six Republicans and twelve Conservatives. The *Siècle* states that the army did not vote. The workmen all cast their votes for Gambetta and Victor Hugo, who are the candidates elected or the first section of the Seventh Arrondissement of Paris. Returns from Sceaux are favorable to the Government candidate. The election of MM. Gambetta, Wolowski, Louvet, Pernolet, Pressense, Cissey, and Andre is certain. Returns are still meagre, but it is probable that the Parisian Press Union has succeeded in electing fifteen of its candidates. Of the Radical list Gambetta is alone successful. In many districts only a two-thirds vote was polled.

Versailles, July 3.—It is now considered certain that eighty or ninety of the 114 Deputies chosen yesterday to the Assembly are moderate Republicans, and will support the Administration of President Thiers. M. Gambetta has been returned to the Assembly from Marseilles. Liberals have been chosen to the Assembly from the Departments of the Seine and Oise. MM. Duvergier and Magne are among the successful candidates. M. Rouher is defeated in the Department of the Charente Inferieure.

Germans Again at Work in Paris—Rochefort Insane—The Orleans Princes and M. Thiers—Tax on Silk.

Paris, July 3.—The sugar refineries of Paris are once more employing German workmen. A Court-martial for the trial of Communists convenes in Paris to-morrow. M. Rochefort is pronounced to be insane.

Versailles, July 3.—No political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans Princes dined on Saturday with President Thiers. The discussion on the Budget was resumed in the Assembly today. The Deputies from Lyons have presented to the Assembly protests numerously signed by their constituents against the imposition of a tax on silk.

Press Restrictions—Paying the Indemnity—Six Persons Killed on the Northern Railway.

Paris, July 3.—The Assembly is now considering the bill requiring the deposit of caution-money by newspapers. M. Pouyer-Quertier, the Minister of Finances, has remitted 100,000,000 francs dues, on account of the war indemnity, to Count Waldersee, the German Ambassador. Candidates pledged solely to the restoration of the integrity of France, have been successful in several districts. A mail train on the Northern Railway ran off the track today, near Clermont. Six persons were killed and twenty injured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Effect of the Southern Rebellion in the Cotton Centres—Decrease in Population—The Diplomatic Service—Orange Disturbances in Ireland.

London, July 3.—Details of the census returns are beginning to be published, and present some curious facts. One of the most interesting of these is that the great cotton manufacturing centres which suffered from a scarcity of the raw material during the American war have sustained a positive loss in population since 1860. The undoubted cause of this effect is the immense emigration to America during those years, in consequence of the hard times and lack of food occasioned by the cotton famine.

It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from the position of British Ambassador at Vienna, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Alexander Buchanan, Lord Loftus, the present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburg. Odo Russell has, it is said, been appointed Ambassador to Berlin, and will be replaced in the Foreign Office by Lord Tenterden, who recently returned from service with the High Commission at Washington.

There were disturbances by the Orangemen on Saturday at Lurgan, a market town of Ireland, in Ulster County. The military were called out and the Riot act read, when the rioters dispersed and quiet was restored.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Rome the Italian Capital—Arrival of Foreign Representatives—Enthusiastic Reception of Victor Emmanuel.

Rome, July 3.—The Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain and the United States to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel have arrived in this city. King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome today, and had an enthusiastic reception from the citizens.

A Spanish Loan at Ten Per Cent.—Belgium and Italy—Health of the German Emperor.

Madrid, July 3.—The *Imparcial* says Señor Moret, Minister of Finance, has negotiated a loan of 100,000,000 reals at ten per cent., with the proceeds of which he purposes to pay off the foreign debt and meet other pressing demands.

Brussels, July 3.—In the Senate, today, the Baron D'Anethan stated that the Belgian Government neither approved nor disapproved of the Italian occupation of Rome. Two Belgian legations would still be maintained, one to the Italian Court, and the other to the Holy See.

Berlin, July 2.—The Emperor William is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition, and is again able to transact business.

WEST INDIES.

Capture of an Admiral and Four Generals—They Will Probably be Shot.

Havana, July 3.—The Spanish gun-boat *Neptuno* captured the insurgent General, Frederico Cavada, while he was trying to leave the island. He was taken to Puerto Principe for trial. His execution is certain. The *Neptuno* also captured the Cuban Admiral, Osorio, who was made famous by capturing the Spanish coaster *Comanditario*. Osorio was taken to Nuevitas for trial.

Three more insurgent leaders, on Cayo Cruz, where Cavada was captured, were surrounded by Spanish seamen and troops and killed. The insurgent officers, Antonio Zaldivar, Jose Caille, Nicholas Mayhy, and others, are at Puerto Principe. Valmaseda has arrived at Sancto Espiritus.

Removal of the Haytian Minister of Education by Impeachment—Troubles of a Recanting Priest—The Hornet.

Port-au-Prince, July 1, via Kingston, Jam., July 3.—Markets generally are dull. The Senate has removed Mr. Haljens, the Minister of Education, and has impeached him as a bankrupt and characterless. Mr. Davies will probably be his successor. At the request of the French Consul and the French Admiral, the Haytian officials ordered the expulsion of a Mr. Quine, formerly a French priest, but now married and preaching in favor of Protestantism. The Senate canceled the order and censured the officials. Because the wife and child of Quine are Haytians, the people are indignant at the action of the officials and their servility to the priests and Frenchmen. The materials for the repair of the *Hornet*, have arrived and work on the vessel is progressing. Her old officers have also arrived. A Spanish war vessel is keeping a close watch on the *Hornet*.

THE SOUTH.

Outrage by Armed Negroes—One Man Killed, and Another and Two Ladies Wounded.

Augusta, Ga., July 3.—On Saturday last twenty-five armed negroes went to the plantation of Angus Red, in Barnwell County, South Carolina, about twelve miles below Augusta, on the Savannah River, and fired a volley into his residence, killing Thomas A. Lowe, and seriously wounding Red and his wife and mother. After disarming Red, the negroes returned to Paul T. Hammond's plantation, where the Deputy Sheriff tried to arrest them, but without success, as they refused to disarm. The negroes, however, promised to go to Aiken and stand an investigation. One of the parties implicated was arrested here this evening. His version is that Red and Lowe attempted to chastise a negro for stealing from the premises of the former, but the negro escaped from them and returned with an armed band, who did the shooting by way of retaliation. The affair causes uneasiness and alarm. The negro arrested in this city says he is a school-teacher, and was on his way to Aiken to deliver himself up to the authorities.

The Mississippi Kuklux Outrage—Trial of Page's Murderers.

Memphis, July 3.—In the Kuklux trial at Oxford, Miss., today, four of the prisoners were identified by the step-daughter of Page, the murdered man. Henry Hatch, colored, testified to being taken from his house, and compelled to accompany the disguised party that hanged Page. He also gave the names of eight persons who were with the Kuklux, two of whom were on trial. The defense presented evidence to disprove the statements of Hatch and other witnesses. The argument will begin to-morrow.

Indictment of Kuklux in North Carolina.

Washington, July 3.—A letter received at the Executive Mansion from the United States District-Attorney at Salem, N. C., states that the Grand Jury of that county has found bills of indictment against the twenty-one persons engaged in the Kuklux outrages on Mr. Justice, a member of the Legislature, and eighteen indictments against the persons engaged in the outrage on Mr. Biggsteff. The persons indicted are all in jail awaiting trial.

BASE-BALL.

The Haymakers, of Troy, and the New-York Mutuals.

Troy, N. Y., July 3.—The Haymaker-Mutual game here today was won by the former by a score of 37 to 16. Mr. Chapman, of the Eckfords, was umpire. The Haymakers won by a wonderful display at the bat, knocking the ball all over the field in safe positions, making second and third base hits repeatedly. The Mutuals were whitewashed five times, and the Haymakers not once. Pike made the only home run, and made a remarkable running catch, as also did Craver.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Haymakers	1	1	2	2	3	9	9	4	6—37
Mutuals	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5—16

RUNS EARNED.

Haymakers	0	1	1	0	3	9	6	2	1—23
Mutuals	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3— 9

After the game the Mutuals claimed that the ball was not regulation. It was one of Van Horn's make, and on being cut open by the umpire, the rubber was weighed in the presence of Chapman, Ferguson, and the President and Secretary of the Mutual Club, and found to weigh just one ounce, the regulation weight.

Other Games.

A base-ball match at Guelph, Ontario, on Saturday, between the Forest City Club of Rockford, Ill., and the Maple Leaf Club of Guelph, resulted in the Forest City scoring 13 and the Guelph 12.

The Flyaway Base-ball Club, of New-York, defeated the Mazeppa Base-ball Club, of Worcester, yesterday, for the junior championship of the United States, by a score of 30 to 14.

The original Red Stockings were defeated yesterday, at Cincinnati, by a picked nine from the Boston and Olympic Clubs, by a score of 15 to 13.

Vice-President Colfax Determined to Retire From Public Life.

Chicago, July 3.—A special from Indianapolis says the editor of the *Journal* has a letter from Vice-President Colfax, in which he denies the statement that he has reconsidered his determination to retire from public life. He says, with the sincerest gratitude to his Republican friends for their long-continued confidence, and while expressing hopes for the continued triumph of their principles and the candidates, he does not intend to be a candidate for political honors, but to retire to private life at the end of his present term. In speaking of his health, he says:

"I am feeling quite well and strong again, and am really enjoying rest and relaxation at home, which I have not had for years."

SHERIDAN AND THOMAS.

Who Was Passed Over by the Promotion of the Former?

Chicago, July 3.—A statement having appeared in the *Tribune*, coming from its Washington correspondent, to the effect that Gen. Geo. Thomas was passed over by Gen. Sheridan when the latter was made Lieutenant-General, Major-Gen. Hartsuff, Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Missouri, makes the following statement of facts in a card to the *Tribune*:

"When Gen. Grant vacated the office of General of the Army, and Gen. Sherman succeeded him, the list of Major-Generals in order of rank was as follows: Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Hancock. Gen. Thomas was made a Brigadier-General in the regular army before Gen. Sheridan, but when Gen. Sheridan was promoted to be Major-General for his distinguished services in the Valley of Shenandoah, ending with the battle of Cedar Creek, not a voice was raised against the justice and propriety of his promotion, which was accompanied by an autograph letter from President Lincoln, thanking him for his great services to the country. Subsequently Gen. Thomas, for his distinguished services at the battle of Nashville, was made Major-General, taking his place on the list next below Gen. Sheridan. If, therefore, Gen. Thomas had been made Lieutenant-General, it would have been Gen. Sheridan, in addition to Gens. Meade and Halleck, who would have been passed over.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Celebration of the Pontifical Anniversary in San Francisco—Fatal Accident.

San Francisco, July 2.—The Pontifical celebration today was a grand affair. The procession was over two hours in passing a given point. The representatives of thirty-one nationalities and the military and civic organizations were in line with music and banners. The town presented an animated appearance. Eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty men, women and children, and 404 vehicles were in the procession. The following message was telegraphed to Rome:

To His Holiness Pius IX., Rome:

Fifty thousand of your devoted children celebrate here, today, with enthusiastic joy, the twenty-fifth anniversary of your Pontificate, and wishing your life prolonged to see the States of the Church and your freedom restored, and kneeling they ask your apostolic benediction.

ARCHBISHOP ALEMANY.

Newton Booth, Republican nominee for Governor, was serenaded last evening. During the serenade Charles Hurd was run over and killed by a hotel coach.

THE TURF.

Preparations for the Opening Day at Long Branch—Betting and Pool Selling.

Long Branch, July 3.—The first day's racing, to-morrow, promises to be well attended, as great numbers of visitors are arriving here today. Sporting men are strongly represented at the pool selling at Continental Hotel this evening. Betting on the several races is heavy, and at fever heat. Among the gentlemen here are Gen. John C. Breckenridge, Gen. Forrest, Senator Stockton, Senator Bayard, Gen. Bayard, Congressman Beck of Kentucky, William H. Vanderbilt, Col. Tate, Leonard W. Jerome, Col. Hudson, William R. Travers, and John Hunter.

The first race to-morrow will be a steeplechase. The following are the starters and pools:

Oysterman	$300	$400	$300
R. B. Connolly	40	45	35
Duffy	30	45	35
Tammany	30	40	35
The field	20	20	10

The field is composed of *Vesuvius, General Tweed* and *Julius*.

Second race, one mile. The following are the starters and pools:

Ortolan	$115	$80	$70
Nellie James	90	45	75
Felicity	75	45	50
Judge Durrell	65	45	45
Susan Ann	50	40	40
Romanio	25	25	20
The field	45	40	35

Belle Meade, Oreala, Doctor, Antelope, Denis Burns, Mignonette, Aldebaran, Album comprise the field.

THIRD RACE—JERSEY DERBY.

McDaniel's	$310	$600	$400
Swigert's	60	110	75
Sanford's	30	60	45
Crouse's	15	35	30
Weldon's	10	25	20
Parks'	5	15	20

President Grant is expected to attend all the races.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, July 3, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer....	Thermometer, Degrees....	Direction of the Wind...	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.91	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.01	70	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston	29.98	68	W.	Light.	Clear.
Buffalo	29.84	68	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	82	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.32	59	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	29.82	66	E.	Fresh.	H. Rain.
Cincinnati	29.84	81	S. W.	Light.	Fair.
Cleveland	29.87	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	29.50	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Detroit, Mich	29.76	69	E.	Fresh.	H. Rain.
Duluth	29.84	58	....	Calm.	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.74	73	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Knoxville	29.90	75	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	29.91	79	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.90	74	N.W.	Light.	Clearing
Milwaukee	29.81	59	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	29.96	79	....	Calm.	Fair.
Nashville	29.92	73	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.00	67	....	Calm.	Fog.
New-Orleans	29.98	84	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
New-York	30.00	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Fog.
Norfolk	29.93	74	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha	29.87	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.90	67	S. E.	Light.	Hazy.
Philadelphia	30.00	70	N. E.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.98	71	S. E.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me.	29.98	62	....	Calm.	Clearing
Rochester, N.Y.	29.90	68	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
San Francisco	29.88	56	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Savannah, Ga.	29.97	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.86	78	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.85	61	....	Calm.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.79	66	W.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Washington	29.95	70	....	Calm.	Clearing
Wilmington	29.96	81	S.	Light.	Clear.
Lynchburg	29.96	72	N.	Gentle.	Threat'g
Cape May	29.96	68	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Burlington	30.19	67	....	Calm.	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.81	65	S. W.	Gentle.	Rain.
Leavenworth	30.04	68	....	Calm.	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	64	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cairo, Ill	29.87	72	N.W.	Gentle.	Clearing
Galveston	30.01	83	S.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

Washington, July 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen gradually east of the Rocky Mountains. A small area of low pressure was developed during the night in Southern Illinois, and has today spread from the Ohio to Lake Huron. The barometer has also fallen on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and the South Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen slightly on the middle Atlantic, and on the upper lakes, and is elsewhere stationary. Light southwesterly winds have prevailed until Monday evening on the Atlantic coast, but have now died away. Clear and partially cloudy weather is generally reported from the Southern and New-England States. Local rains have passed over Maryland Monday afternoon. The area of rain which was Sunday evening west of Iowa and Missouri has now extended over Michigan, with cloudy weather on Lake Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

No material change from the regular daily course of the weather is indicated for the Southern and Gulf States. The rain and threatening weather on Lakes Erie and Michigan will probably extend to Lake Ontario during the night, and be experienced to some extent from Pennsylvania to New-Hampshire on Tuesday, but dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—Simultaneously with the receipt of the speculations of the War Department, today, announcing a rise of the barometer and probable fair weather from the Missouri to Lake Erie, a general rain commenced throughout this section. The storm throughout the North-west and West, to the Missouri River, has been very severe all day.

WASHINGTON.

The Bond-Substitute Slander Again Nailed.

C. C. Bowen to be Pardoned by the President—The Army Regulations—Revenue Collection Expenses—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, July 3.—The story that redeemed bonds, lying in the Treasury undestroyed, have been abstracted and counterfeits substituted, has been started again, and an insinuation adroitly worked into it that the investigation recently had was for the purpose of concealing the truth instead of discovering it. The story was never entitled to any credit, on account of the source from which it originated, and a statement of the manipulations which these redeemed bonds undergo shows that it is utterly absurd to think such an operation could have succeeded. In the first place, when the bonds are purchased, there is immediately stamped upon them, in New-York, with the same ink used originally in making the seals, the words: "To be held by the Secretary of the Treasury, in trust for the United States." They are immediately sent here, and go into the loan division of the Treasurer's office, where the numbers are registered and compared with an account of the numbers taken at the time of purchase in New-York; a substituted counterfeit, up to this time, would be detected unless of the same number as the genuine bond, by the checking of the numbers simply. There is also at the same time an examination by experts to detect counterfeits, and if any were found they would be charged against the Assistant Treasurer in New-York. These bonds undergo a similar examination in the loan branch of the Secretary's office, the numbers being checked off with the two former accounts. If there are no errors or counterfeits discovered, the bonds are then used as vouchers for the Treasurer's account and are credited to him, he having been, of course, charged with them when they came into the office. If any of the counterfeits were discovered up to this time, the Treasurer would suffer by their amounts remaining charged to him. At this stage they are canceled by a punch which cuts large pieces from the body of the bond, and from each coupon remaining attached. After this is done they are not worth the stealing, for one would not care to be found offering a bond for sale with large holes punched through it. They are, however, still twice or three times more examined, and twice more punched before they get into the condition where this story quoted places them when they were stolen. It would require the collusion of almost all the large number of persons who handle the bonds from the time they are purchased with several persons outside the Treasury to get a bond substituted as charged without immediate detection, and the removal of the canceling mark made in New-York. Detection would infallibly occur finally, when the coupons of the genuine bond came in for payment. This brief account shows not more than half the difficulties to be encountered in carrying on a fraud of this kind. Highway robbery would be more easily accomplished and with less risk. The Secretary might well have laughed when the story was told him, but the tests were applied and the absolute proofs of its falsity established. Comments here are numerous and not complimentary to the authors of the publication, who will have to invent something more plausible before they impeach the integrity of the Secretary.

THE BOWEN CASE.

It is certain that Bowen is to be pardoned. Mrs. King is reported as yielding to the legal effect of the verdict of conviction, which at the same time pronounced her not his wife, and as saying that counsel had been consulted on that subject. This confirms the probability of attempts to obtain valid divorces with a view to remarriage.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

The Fourth is not to be celebrated to-morrow with any public parade, though there is evidence already of the abundance of noise by the burning of powder. The observance of the day as a holiday promises to be general, and arrangements are in progress on all sides for picnics and private excursions. The Departments will be closed, of course, and business will be suspended.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

KUKLUX WITNESSES.

The Democratic members of the Kuklux Committee have summoned the following representative men of Georgia to testify before it: Hon. A. R. Wright, of Rome; N. L. Angier and Judge Hiram Warner, of Atlanta; Hon. Thomas Haidsman, of Macon; Gen. A. W. Sumton and Ex-Mayor Anderson, of Savannah; Peter W. Alexander, of Columbus; and Gen. A. R. Wright, of Augusta.

CONTRADICTION OF THE BOND FRAUDS.

The published account of a fraud having been discovered in the Treasury, by which counterfeit bonds were substituted for the genuine ones purchased for the sinking fund, and the latter again sold, was without the least foundation. The sinking fund bonds are canceled as soon as purchased, and could not be sold again even if the Secretary desired to do so. The Committee to examine the sinking fund bonds reported to the Secretary a few days ago that all of the bonds purchased by the sinking fund were genuine.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

A Board of officers, to consist of Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General; Col. John H. King, Ninth Infantry; Col. Henry J. Hart, Fifth Artillery, Major Richard J. Dodge, Third Infantry, and Major Andrew S. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry, has been instituted and ordered to convene in New-York City on the 15th of July inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of preparing a system of general regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army under the special instructions of the Secretary of War. The senior member will record the proceedings. The Board is authorised to call upon the chiefs of the several bureaus of the War Department for such information on this subject as may from time to time be required, and direct a member to make such journeys as may be deemed necessary in the performance of the duty committed to it.

REVENUE COLLECTION EXPENSES.

A comparative statement of the amounts expended from the appropriation for assessing and collecting internal revenue for the first six months of the years 1870 and 1871 is as follows:

For six months ending June 30, 1870, total expenditures	$4,006,660 71
For six months ending June 30, 1871, total expenditures	3,298,436 97
Balance in favor of 1871	708,423 74

A similar statement of the amounts expended from the appropriation for detecting fraud is as follows:

For six months ending June 30, 1870, total expenditures	$49,714 00
For six months ending June 30, 1871, total expenditures	14,533 73
Balance in favor of 1871	35,160 27
Total saving from both sources	743,584 01

POST-OFFICE CONTRACT.

The Post-office Department has made a contract with C. H. Mallory & Co., of New-York, to convey mails in suitable and safe steamers from New-York to Key West and back once a week, and more frequently, if steamers so run, at the rate of $3,200 a year, from July 1, inst., to June 30, 1872; also, from Baltimore to New-Orleans, with the Baltimore and Havana Steam-ship Company, to carry mails from Baltimore, by Key West, to New-Orleans and back twice a month for one year, at the rate of $1,300 the round trip.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The Controller of the Currency has been delayed in the preparation of an official statement of the National Banks, by the failure of ten of the banks to respond to the circular requiring an account of their condition on the 10th of June—two in Alabama, two in Texas, and one each in Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Montana, Idaho and Oregon.

THE WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Abstract of the Report of the Board of Visitors—Recommendations and Suggestions.

Washington, July 3.—The Secretary of War has received the report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy for 1871. It is quite long, and enters fully into details of the examinations, military exercises, graduation ceremonies, religious instruction, course of instruction, fiscal affairs, police, and all other matters pertaining to the institution. All parts of the post were thrown open to the inspection of the Board, and every facility and attention paid them in the progress of their investigations.

EXAMINATIONS.

The candidates for admission to the Academy were first examined, this being a change from the previous practice. The Board were invited to witness the ordeal. Proficiency in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and the history of our country, is required to qualify for admission. The result showed that, out of ninety examined, ten were rejected for physical disability, and twenty-two for defective scholarship. The examination of the first class, consisting of forty-three members, was continued for several successive days, and covered the principal topics of the last Academic Board. The discussions and answers in military and civil engineering, in military and international law, in mineralogy and geography, in ordnance and gunnery, and in cavalry tactics, fully evinced the attainments of the Graduating Class in the branches of study. The Second Class numbered sixty-three members, and was examined in philosophy, chemistry, infantry tactics, artillery tactics and drawing. The Third Class, numbering fifty members, was examined in mathematics, French, Spanish and drawing. The Fourth Class, numbering fifty-five members, was examined in mathematics and French. The acquirements of the young gentlemen in each of these classes in their respective studies, so far as the Board had opportunity to judge of them, were generally commendable.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

These consisted of battalion skirmishing, light artillery, siege artillery, sea-coast artillery and pontoon and squadron drills, together with the practical duties in the laboratory, military signaling and telegraphy, the use of the sword and bayonet, the exercise of the evening mortar drill, and the several exhibitions of pyrotechnics; all of which were quite superior, and elicited the warmest commendation.

GRADUATING CEREMONIES.

A paragraph of the report is devoted to a graphic description of the graduation ceremonies held at the chapel June 12, the awards of diplomas by Gen. Meade, in the presence of the President, the Board of Visitors, the military and academic staff and others, the address of Senator Carpenter and the singing of the usual parting hymn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Board attended the public religious services held in the chapel at 10½ o'clock every Sabbath morning, where all the officers and men, unless absent on attending religious services elsewhere, are required to be present. The physical infirmities of the chaplain permanently disabling him from duty, his place, during the past few years, has been supplied by such clergymen as could be secured from time to time. These services were conducted by the President of the Board on two successive Sabbaths. A second service is held in the afternoon, the attendance of which is entirely voluntary. The Board recommends that the office of the chaplain be made distinct; that the term of incumbency be limited to four years, and that, as far as practicable, the religious denominations be represented in rotation, in order that the principle so wisely adopted by the founders of the Republic, and working so prosperously throughout the country, may be practically recognized at this post—that is to say, no monopoly of political patronage, no ecclesiastical establishment, no union of Church and State.

SUGGESTIONS.

The course of studies pursued at the Academy, both as to the methods of instruction, the nature of the branches pursued, and the time respectively given to each, have been carefully considered by the Board. With regard to the method of teaching in all the different departments, they express the most unqualified approbation. The process of imparting a knowledge of the subjects under discussion seems skillfully chosen to reach the highest intelligence and culture, not so much by crowding the mind with the mere material of learning as to training it to clear and consecutive thinking, or in other words teaching the art of study. In reference to the subjects pursued and the relative time devoted, the Board suggest that an important change is imperatively demanded. In fact considering the advanced condition of science and civilization at the present day, it is in the opinion of the Board absolutely indispensable to the future greatness of the institution. The four years of the academic course, as found by universal experience, constitutes the maximum of time proper to be spent in the acquirement of a fundamental education, whether in the science of arms or in the liberal professions of civilized life. Those studies which are essential to a military training, with those which are more closely akin to them, especially in view of the great expansion and minute accuracy of modern investigation, must of necessity consume the whole period of the academic curriculum. It has consequently been found that a number of the most important branches, particularly those of elocution, English literature, belles lettres, and ethics, have been thrust aside, simply for want of time. The Board expresses the conviction that in view of the increasing intimacy of our country with Spanish-speaking populations, that the necessity of a knowledge of this language is not sufficiently understood. When it is remembered that Spanish is spoken by 45,000,000 of people, more than half of whom compose nations in our own hemisphere, and are annually coming into close connection with us, when it is apparent that every year is extending and complicating our commercial and civil relations, when we consider the influence of future diplomatic intercourse, and even the possibility of military operations, we scarcely overestimate the value of this study to the young men of the Academy. While, therefore, the Board urges attention to the modern languages—as French and German—as far as may be practicable, they deem it indispensable that Spanish be not only retained, but made more prominent. They recommend that a preparatory course of at least one year be established, and in view of the number of annual rejections, that the minimum of age of admission to the Academy be fixed at eighteen years; that the method and standard of admission to the preparatory course be the same as it now is for the Academy; that at the end of this course an examination in the studies of the preparatory year be held, and that no person who cannot pass the test of such examination be admitted to the Academy. The Board recommends the establishment of a Professorship of Ethics and Belles Letters, to be selected from civil life. A high compliment is paid to the Academic Board, and in alluding to the time for the retirement of certain Professors, they express the conviction that the time has arrived when the Professors of Ethics and Law, of Engineering and Drawing, be retired, and that the Government should afford ample provisions for their comfort in their retirement, to which they are entitled by so long a life of active and distinguished public service. They recommend the abolition of the Professorship of Drawing, and that hereafter this study be included in the Department of Engineering, and be restricted to mathematical drawing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention was given by the Board to the library, apparatus and observatory, the inspection of buildings, state of the grounds, fiscal affairs, Police discipline, &c., concerning all of which the remarks are generally favorable. Recommendations for repairs in certain instances and increased accommodations and instruments for experiment and study, are made. Concerning the administration of the Academy and its several departments, the Board notes the evidences of a wise and competent supervision over all that concerns the welfare of that community; and in view of the arduous and complicated labors of his position, the Board fully accord the tribute of approbation to an officer, who, having for several years, sustained the burdens of his administration with so much ardor and success, is about to be transferred to another post. The Board feeling the importance of a high state of discipline to the efficiency of the Academy to accomplish the purpose for which it is maintained, earnestly recommends a return to the stricter kind of discipline, which was administered years ago. An army must be governed by different methods, and upon different principles from a civil society, and to an army and to every military establishment discipline is a necessity. With a view to this end, in the opinion of the Board, the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets should always be officers of high rank, who, by their age and military distinction, can command not only respect, but implicit obedience of cadets. In connection with the subject of discipline, reference is made to the rigorous discipline of West Point twenty-five years ago, when officers and cadets stood in relation to each other as officers and soldiers at any military point; when cadets only visited officers' quarters Saturday afternoons, and seldom then, because of the distance maintained by the superiors. All this, it is stated, had a tendency to put the sons of the rich and poor men on a common footing. The present condition of affairs, resulting from the great influx of fashionable life at the post, is commented upon among other things as causing a relaxation of the rules and former rigors of the Academy. The subject of discipline, it is thought, will be fully considered in the report to Congress, which will be made by the members of the Board, appointed by the Vice-President and Speaker of the House of Representatives. The usual recommendations concerning the necessity of proper appropriations for the present necessities of the National Military School are made. It remains only for the Board of Visitors of 1871, in taking leave of the subject of their investigations, to avow the sentiment of heart-felt pride which, upon the whole view of the case, they experience in regard to this great National Military School. When we reflect on its historic associations, on the number of its illustrious sons who have gone out to adorn every department of human enterprise, as well as to defend the country in times of peril; when we see the great benefits thus conferred upon so many youth of the Republic, and the necessity for the continuance of such an institution, not only for maintaining the national defense, but also for upholding the high standard of scientific attainments, there can be no question among the candid and patriotic as to the feasibility and the duty of giving it prompt and generous support. It must, indeed, expect to encounter the criticism and opposition of its enemies, and if these be wisely improved they may be over-ruled for the still higher ground to which it is now reaching forward. The Board have only to express the hope that the results of the achievements of the future may equal those of the past, and that the Academy may flourish as one of the strongest and noblest monuments of the nation.

The signatures are: A. G. Edwards, of Missouri; J. N. Johnson, of Nevada; J. J. Woods, of Kansas; M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; B. Sunderland, President of the Board; William Miller, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., with the exception of the article on discipline; William Aiken, of South Carolina, with the exception of the article on discipline, and also on the retirement of professors.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

By additional liberality of Hon. Asa Packer, the founder of the Lehigh University, the Board of Trustees were enabled, at their meeting yesterday, in Bethlehem, Penn., to declare tuition in the institute hereafter free. They also created two new professorships, one of mining metallurgy and the other of civil and mechanical engineering.

In the Chancery Court in Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, the Chancellor decided that bonds issued by the County Court in 1862, to support the wives and children of Confederate soldiers, are illegal—being beyond the scope of the powers of Justices, and intended for an illegal purpose—levying war against the United States.

On Saturday at a cut at March's Hill, near Newburyport, Mass., the embankment suddenly fell, burying eleven men. Eight were rescued, but John Tuohy and James Cushman were dead when reached, and John Clifford is badly injured. Each of the deceased leaves a widow and six children.

L. G. H. Davis' store at Rondout, N. Y., was almost entirely destroyed by an incendiary on Sunday. Loss $6,000; insurance $4,000. An investigation showed that the store had been broken into, and that an attempt had been made to blow open the safe of the American Express Company.

The directors of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company, at a meeting in Oswego, on Saturday last, let the unfinished portion of their road in Delaware and Sullivan Counties to Culver & Simpson, contractors, to be finished in one year.

David L. Sanderson, a partner in the banking-house of J. A. Davis & Co., at Eureka, Ill., has absconded with about $20,000 belonging to the bank. The bank will be opened again on Saturday for business. Sanderson bore a good character.

Denny Dayton, aged nineteen, of Milton, was struck by the engine of the Saratoga express-train on the Hudson River Railroad, at Milton Ferry, last evening and killed. He had stepped out of the way of a freight-train coming in the opposite direction.

Fires have been raging since Friday at a distance of thirty miles from Port Elgin, Ontario, and many houses and a wide area of crops have been burned. The village of Port Elgin was saved by a change of wind.

Mlle. Jeannette Ellsler, a performer on the tight wire, at a circus in Bangor, Me., fell while making an ascension yesterday afternoon by the breaking of a guy, and broke her collar-bone.

On Sunday forenoon a sail-boat, containing five persons was capsized by a squall in Boston harbor, and Geo. David, aged five years, and Wm. Horning, aged twenty years, were drowned.

It was reported in Bombay, yesterday, that negotiations had been commenced between the Emir of Cabool and Kakoob Khan, and that it is probable a reconciliation will be effected.

The extensive iron mills of Dewees, Wood & Sons, at McKeesport, Penn., were damaged by fire to the extent of $40,000 on Sunday. The works will be rebuilt immediately.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the patent of L. F. Munger, of Rochester, N. Y., for improvement in locks. The extension dates from the 14th inst.

The Postmaster-General yesterday appointed Elias Smith, of Galveston, as Special Agent of the Post-office Department for the State of Texas on mail depredations.

The French loan is already in London much above the price at which it was issued, because of the quiet manner in which the French elections have passed off.

The Spring meeting of the Toledo, Ohio, Driving Park Association opens today, and will continue four days. Premiums amounting to $5,000 are offered.

Mary Van Gaasbeck, of the Ulster County Poor-house, was arrested on Sunday night for the murder of her baby, aged two months, by giving it laudanum.

George H. Knowlton, United States Assessor for the Biddeford District, Maine, and one of the editors of the Portland *Press*, died in Biddeford, yesterday.

The house, barn and out-buildings of Trask Royleigh, in Salisbury, N. H., were burned on Sunday night; cause, a defective chimney.

The Poughkeepsie Common Council have tendered the freedom of the city to the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., which is expected to arrive on the 19th.

The Commencement exercises of the State Normal school, at Oswego, N. Y., took place yesterday. The Graduating Class numbered thirty-four.

The *Arragon*, the pioneer steamer of the Bristol and New-York line, sailed from Bristol on Saturday with forty-four passengers and a full cargo.

The Erie and Niagara Railroad Station, with the out-buildings, at Clifton, Canada, was burned on Saturday afternoon. Loss $10,000; no insurance.

Alexander McAlewy, of Millbrook, N. Y., was killed on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad yesterday, while drunk, by a freight-train.

A fire at Cincinnati yesterday caused a loss of $30,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from fire-crackers. Twelve families are homeless.

The Queen of England yesterday invested M. de Lesseps with the Order of the Star of India.

George Holmes, aged four years, son of Henry Holmes, of Boston, was killed on Saturday afternoon, by falling from a wagon.

The President has recognized Andreas W. Buggs as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Louis.

The Prince Imperial, Frederick William, and wife (the Princess Royal of England) leave Berlin today for England.

George Weed, a switchman, while uncoupling cars in the Erie yard, at Hornellsville, yesterday, fell and was killed.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Smith left Washington last night for St. Paul, for the benefit of his health.

Ex-Senator Warner, just appointed Collector of the port of Mobile, left for that city last evening.

Justice Field and wife and George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, started last night for California.

Saturday, July 1, being "Dominion Day," it was kept as a holiday throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Large fires in the woods near Ottawa, Ont., have destroyed considerable property.

The health of Mr. Childers, late first lord of the British Admiralty, is improving.

4TH OF JULY, 1871.

Ninety-Fifth Anniversary of Our National Independence.

How the Day will be Celebrated in New-York.

Probability of a Fine Display by the Militia.

Interesting Historical Data of the National Holiday.

The City of New-York Under British Military Rule.

How the Declaration of Independence was Received in the Country.

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

How the Fourth Will be Celebrated—Preparations of the Juveniles—The Parade, Fire-Works and Other Demonstrations.

The probabilities are that today will be at least cloudy and overcast, and that the air will be heavy or "muggy," and that an unpleasant moistness will pervade everything. But if there should be no rain the celebrants will be thankful and rejoice even at the clouded sky. There has never been known a postponement of the ceremonies of a Fourth of July on account of the weather, and rarely even have the displays of fire-works been postponed. Consequently, "weather or no," we may expect that the programme of the National Independence will be fully carried out. The dealers in pyrotechnics, yesterday, drove a flourishing business in selling their wares to customers of all classes and sizes, and many a child went home last night loaded down with explosive missiles, while the *paterfamilias* of the Metropolis lugged along a bundle containing more costly fire-works. From the large quantity of this latter class of goods sold, it is expected that the private displays will be numerous and elegant, according to the location in which they are exhibited. To-night, therefore, the scene will be grand, for the public and private contributions will be sufficient to fairly illumine the heavens. It is hoped that parents have taken warning from the public Press, and have placed an emphatic veto upon the use of torpedoes loaded with nitro glycerine and other compounds of that deadly character, but it is nevertheless feared that many serious accidents will result therefrom, and that children who are in the morning in the enjoyment of the blessings of health and perfect limbs, will by night be lying upon beds of anguish.

Of course all who can get out of the City will do so. Yesterday the trains and steam-boats leaving the Metropolis were loaded to their utmost capacity carrying those of the "can-get-away's" who were unable to leave on Saturday. There were still left thousands who have planned to patronize some of the many excursions which are provided for today. For the information of such as have not yet made up their minds, we reprint the schedule printed yesterday:

Tickets are issued over the South-side Railroad to Rockaway and return, and cars leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving Rockaway Beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

The steamer *State of New-York* will make an excursion to West Point, leaving Pier No. 24 East River, at 9 A. M., and Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 10 A. M., returning in time to permit excursionists to witness the fire-works.

The steamer *Bridgeport* will leave Catharine-street at 8 A. M., and returning will leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M.

A special train will be run over the Erie Road to the Ramapo Mountains, at Alturas, Rockland County. Trains leave the foot of Chambers-street at 9 A. M.

The steam-boat *Americus* will leave Thirty-seventh-street, East River, at 9 A. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, at 9:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:45; Thirty-fourth-street, North River, at 10:15; Christopher-street, North River, at 10:30; and Pier No. 4 North River, at 10:45; on a grand excursion around Staten Island.

The *Nelly White* will go to Rockaway Beach at the hours advertised elsewhere. Excursions will also be made to Glen Cove, Roslyn, Sanders' Point, &c., by the steamer *Arrowsmith*; by the *Sleepy Hollow*, up the Hudson as far as Yonkers; by the *Antelope*, to Peekskill; by the *Seawanhaka*, to West Point and Newburg; by the *Continental*, to New-Haven; by the *Mary Powell*, to and around Staten Island; by the *Pleasant Valley* and *Fort Lee*, to Fort Lee; and by the *Thomas Powell*, to and around Staten Island, at the hours mentioned in the advertisements elsewhere.

The day will be ushered in by the firing of salutes and the chimes of Trinity. The military parade will start at 7 o'clock, passing through the Bowery, Canal-street, Broadway, Waverley-place, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, and down to the Worth Monument, when the column will pass in review before the Mayor and heads of departments, and then be dismissed. The parade will doubtless be over by 11 o'clock. At 10 o'clock Tammany Society will commence the celebration of the day at their hall. At noon the colored troops (Excelsior Guards) will parade under command of Col. Taylor. They will march from Twenty-seventh-street, down Fifth-avenue to the Blossom Club rooms, near Eighteenth-street, where they will be reviewed by Gen. Wm. M. Tweed, of the Shandley Legion, Mayor Hall and others. The regiment will then march to and through Fourteenth-street, the Bowery, City Hall Park, Broadway, Spring-street, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, to the armory, on Ninth-avenue. There addresses will be delivered by Revs. Jacob Thomas, H. H. Garnet and others. The German Democrats will have a celebration at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at 10 A. M. The Cape May regatta will be sailed today, and the Atlantic Club will have a celebration and regatta at Glen Cove. The Society of the Cincinnati will also have a celebration at No. 67 University-place, commencing at noon. The children on Randall's Island will be well provided for throughout the day by the Commissioners of Charities.

All day yesterday workmen were engaged in erecting stands in the various parks for the display of fire-works and the accommodation of the musicians, and the programme as printed in the Times of yesterday will be carefully observed.

By the Germans a series of festivities have been prepared to celebrate the anniversary of our national independence, the main feature of which will be the picnic and Summer-night's festival, at Jones' Wood, of the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, in which the New-York Turnverein, the Colonier, Wormatia, Harngari Liederkranz, Fidelier, and Saengerlust will participate. The eighteen societies, of which the New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund is composed, together with the Turnverein and the other above-mentioned organizations, will this morning form a procession in front of the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, and thence will march through Fourth-street, Second-avenue, Houston-street, Avenue A, Seventh-street, Avenue B and Eighth-street, at the foot of which a steamer and a barge will receive them, and convey them to the festival grounds.

The drum corps of the Fifth Regiment will hold forth at Hamilton Park, which has been fully decorated for the occasion. In the evening there is to be an illumination, a tattoo, and a display of fire-works.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The preparations in Brooklyn for the celebration of Independence Day have been of a more extensive and complete character this year than they ever were before. The city authorities have appropriated over $2,000 to be spent in fire-works, all of which will be duly burned at Fort Green, Carrol Park and the Satellite Pond; the operation to commence at 8 P. M. At sun-rise the customary salute will be fired from Fort Green, and by the battery in the Navy-yard, and an equal amount of powder will be used in a similar manner at nightfall. The City Hall and other public buildings will be arrayed in bunting, while the officials, after the style most approved, will, it is said, get drunk in a body to show their patriotism.

The number of picnics and other excursions will be large, an extra number of cars will be run on all the city lines, and steamers at short intervals will convey all who wish to visit the surrounding sea-side retreats from the principal docks. Among the principal excursions is that of the attachés of the Brooklyn *Daily Union*. They will leave Fulton Ferry about 8 A. M., and proceed by steamer to Oriental Grove, on the Sound, where they mean to spend the day. The Atlantic Yacht Club will also be out in force upon the water, and will have a lively time running round among the bays and coves of the island. The base-ball men are also to be competitors for the attention of the patriotic and fun-loving portion of the community. All the principal grounds will be occupied, and several matches of more than ordinary interest will be played.

The following is a summary of the advertised proceedings for the day:

The Society of St. Ann's Church, in Front-street, will hold a picnic at Lefferts Park. There will be a picnic at East New-York Grove, for St. Malachi's Church, East New-York. There will be a twenty-mile yacht race, from Bates' Club-house, foot of Thirty-seventh-street; also, wheel-barrow race, climbing a greased pole, catching a greased pig, sack-race, &c. The steamer *Naushon* will leave Fulton Ferry for Coney Island at the usual hours, 9 A. M., noon, and 3 P. M. The Coney Island cars will make the overland trips as usual, leaving hundreds by the way at the Fair Grounds, where races are advertised to come off. This route passes Prospect Park. The customary daily trips of the various lines from New-York to Glen Cove and other points on the Island, to Rockaway, to Greenwich and Stamford, Norwalk and Danbury, will be easily accessible to Brooklyn people. A pleasant trip by both land and water, and a very cheap excursion for the benefits derived, is to Rockaway, via East New-York and Canarsie. The steamer *Thomas Cornell* will leave the foot of Montague-street, at 9 A. M., for West Point and Newburg. The G. B. McClellan Social Club has its tenth annual excursion to Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson. Barges will receive passengers at Fulton Ferry at 8:30, and at Hamilton Ferry at 9:30 A. M. The *Sleepy Hollow*, Capt. Sherman, will make an excursion, with music, to Newburg, leaving Fulton Ferry at 8 A. M. A match for $10,000 is advertised between *Harry Harley* and *Mary*, at the Prospect Park Fair Ground; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

New-York Under British Rule.

The following extracts from the local records of New-York will be read with interest in these patriotic times, as they are quaint and queer, showing the strict rein of government held by the British troops in the "days that tried men's souls:"

GENERAL ORDERS.

January 10, 1777.

The owners of public-houses, having sailors or soldiers in their houses after 8 o'clock, will be committed to the Provost, and the furniture of their houses forfeited; and the fires and lights are to be put out in all public-houses at 9 at night. WILLIAM BAMFORD, Town-Major.

PROCLAMATION.

By Major-Gen. James Robertson.

Whereas, there is ground to believe that the rebels, not satisfied with the destruction of part of the City, entertain designs of burning the rest: And it is thought that a watch to inspect all the parts of the City, to apprehend incendiaries, and to stifle fires before they rise to a dangerous height, might be a necessary and proper means to prevent such a calamity.

Many of the principal inhabitants have applied to me to form such a watch, and have all offered to watch in person.

I do therefore require and direct, that all persons may take a part in this matter, and turn out to watch when called for. A sense of duty and interest will lead all good subjects and citizens cheerfully to give their attendance.

Any who refuse to take part in preserving the City, will be judged unworthy to inhabit it.

I have appointed persons to summon and superintend the watch of each ward; and the number of men to be given by each is subjoined.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Major-Gen. Commander in New-York.

PROCLAMATION.

By Major-Gen. Robert Pigot, Commanding in New-York.

Whereas there was a proclamation issued by Major-Gen. James Robertson, who lately commanded in this City, requiring all persons coming into the same immediately to give in their names; notwithstanding which, there is reason to believe, that there are many persons who have come in, and have not complied with the tenor of the said proclamation: I have, therefore, thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby requiring all persons who have come into this City, since the 22d day of September last, and are now resident in the same, and have not given in their names, to give them in immediately, or they will be treated as spies. And I do hereby give notice, that all persons coming into this City after the date hereof, from any part of the country possessed by the rebels, who do not immediately report themselves to me, will be treated in like manner; and all persons harboring or concealing such persons will be taken into custody.

Given under my hand, at New-York, the 24th day of February, in the seventeenth year of His Majesty's reign. RT. PIGOT.

PROCLAMATION.

By James Robertson, M. G., and Commandant of New-York.

To prevent such disorders, as have hitherto been too frequent, Commodore Hotham has been pleased to direct that no sailor belonging to His Majesty's ships, or transports, shall walk the streets after dark.

All guards and patroles are hereby directed to apprehend, and send to the main guard, whatever sailors may be found in the streets after that time. JAMES ROBERTSON, M. G.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1778.

PROCLAMATION.

Notice is hereby given that John Roome is appointed to examine the stoves put up in this City, and the places allotted by the inhabitants, to keep their ashes in.

The injudicious method of firing stoves, and keeping ashes, having often endangered this City, it is expected that the citizens will punctually attend to such directions as Mr. Roome may judge necessary, in order to prevent the calamity of fire, which is equally to be dreaded by every inhabitant.

ANDREW ELLIOT, Superintendent-General.
D. MATHEWS, Mayor.

A PROCLAMATION.

The necessity of a seasonable and ample supply of fuel, for the use of His Majesty's troops obliges me, however reluctant, to call on the inhabitants of Long Island, to furnish a proportion of wood for the Barrack-yard in New-York, several plans have been successively adopted; but without their assistance a sufficient quantity to guard against the severities of a long Winter cannot be procured; and I flatter myself, they will the more cheerfully comply with the requisition, as the burden, if any, will be equally borne, and the injury that must unavoidably befall individuals from an unforseen deficiency be prevented.

The County of Kings is therefore required to get 1,500 cords; Queens County, 4,500; and the western part of Suffolk, (including Huntington, Islip, Smith Town, and Brookhaven,) 3,000 cords, ready cut and corded by the 15th of August ensuing.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the Province of New-York, in the City of New-York, the 16th day of June, 1780, in the twentieth year of His Majesty's reign.

June 16, 1870. JAMES ROBERTSON.

Whereas, there is a quantity of straw wanted immediately for His Majesty's use, it is requested that the farmers will thresh their grain directly, and deliver the straw without delay at the different magazines established for that purpose, for which they will receive payment agreeable to a former advertisement by Daniel Wier, Esq., Commissary-General.

GEORGE BRINLEY, Commissary of Forage.

New-York, August 4, 1777.

By His Excellency Sir William Howe, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, one of His Majesty's Commissioners for restoring peace to the colonies, General and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, &c., &c., &c.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a plentiful supply of vegetables and of fresh provisions of all kinds will greatly tend to the preservation of the health of His Majesty's troops and others, and the raising large quantities of hay and other forage will very much conduce to His Majesty's service, as well as be of general use: In order, therefore, to give all due encouragement to all His Majesty's liege subjects, so that they may cheerfully exert themselves in raising such supplies, under a full assurance of enjoying all possible protection in so doing, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, strictly charging and commanding, that no person or persons whomsoever, under any color or pretence whatsoever, presume to trespass upon any inclosure belonging to any other person or persons, or to take or carry away any produce from the owner or owners thereof, or to break down, destroy, or in any manner injure any inclosure or fences whatsoever, now standing, or hereafter to be erected, as they will answer for the same at their peril. And to the end that this proclamation may be more strictly observed, I do hereby further charge, require and command all officers, soldiers, and others, to seize and deliver over to any officer commanding any part of His Majesty's forces, or to the Provost Marshal, all such persons as they shall find acting in disobedience hereto, in order that such offenders may be brought to condign punishment for the same; hereby declaring that any neglect herein shall be considered and punished as a breach of orders. And I do further charge and require the commanding officers of any of His Majesty's forces, and Provost Marshal, from time to time, to receive into custody all such offenders as shall be brought to them as aforesaid, and duly to make report thereof.

Given under my hand, at head-quarters, in New-York, the 20th day of March, 1777.

W. HOWE.

By His Excellency's command, ROBERT MACKENZIE, Secretary.

The Union.

Sail on, O ship of state!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but a flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee—are all with thee!

—*Longfellow.*

Memoranda for the Day.

The American Army at Cambridge, of which Washington took command on July 2, 1775, consisted of 14,500 men.

The centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in 1876, will probably exceed in interest all the other centennial celebrations by the present generation.

One of the most curious blunders made about Independence Day was a celebration in 1808, at the South, by some foreigners, who observed the 6th of June in honor of the anniversary!

The practice of specially celebrating the Fourth of July by political parties has gone into disuse in nearly all the States. In New-York the Tammany oration is a stereotyped affair.

The first child named after George Washington, of whom mention is made in the newspapers, was a son of Col. Robinson, of Dorchester, who was baptized in August, 1775, by Rev. Samuel Dunbar, of Stoughton, one of the patriotic ministers of the Revolutionary era.

The early part of July is full of memorable days in American history. Washington took command of the army on the 2d; Fort Erie was taken on the 3d; independence was declared on the 4th, and on the 5th the battle of Chippewa was fought. The battle of Gettysburg, on the 3d, was the turning-point of the slaveholders' rebellion.

Resistance to British Oppression.

The battle, Sir, is not to the strong alone; it is to the active, the vigilant, the brave. Besides, Sir, we have no election! If we were base enough to desire it, it is now too late to retire from the contest. There is no retreat but in submission and slavery! Our chains are forged. Their clanking may be heard on the plains of Boston. The war is inevitable, and let it come! I repeat it, Sir, let it come! It is in vain, Sir, to extenuate the matter. Gentlemen may cry "Peace! Peace!" but there is no peace. The war is actually begun! The next gale that sweeps from the north will bring to our ears the clash of resounding arms! Our brethren are already in the field. Why stand we here idle! What is it that gentlemen wish? What would they have? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Heaven! I know not what course others may take; but, as for me, give me liberty or give me death!—*Patrick Henry.*

Boston's Commemorations.

The Fourth of July has been regularly observed in Boston since the peace of 1783, by the delivery of a public oration, which had its origin in a vote of the town, in Faneuil Hall, on the 5th of March, of that year. Previous to that year, the 5th of March, (from 1771 to '83,) the anniversary of the "Boston Massacre," had been the day regularly observed to stir the patriotic sentiments of the people, by an oration and other suitable exercises. The orations have been delivered in a variety of places; in former times the Old South Church and Faneuil Hall were generally selected; but since the children of the public schools have taken part, the exercises have been held in the Tremont Temple or Music Hall. In 1863, when the great organ was being put in the latter hall, the services were held in the Boston Theatre. A collection of these orations would show the leading topic occupying the public mind at the time of the delivery of each address. Some of them have enjoyed great fame, and extracts from many are declaimed in schools in all parts of the country. Among the more famous orations may be named those of Charles Sprague, in 1825, Horace Mann, in 1842, and Charles Sumner, in 1845.

The Continental Postal Service.

A committee was appointed in May, 1775, by the Second Congress, to report a scheme of a post "for conveying letters and intelligence through this continent." In July, 1775, an establishment was made under a Postmaster-General, to be located in Philadelphia, "he to form a line of posts from Falmouth, (Portland,) New-England, to Savannah, Ga., with cross posts where needful." The Postmaster-General received $1,000 per annum, and a Secretary and Controller received $340 each. Benjamin Franklin was this Postmaster-General. In 1776 the office was conferred on Richard Bache. To carry the mails, riders were appointed for every twenty-five miles, to deliver from one to the other and return to their starting-places, "they to travel day and night and to be faithful men and true." In November, 1776, authority was given to employ extra post-riders between the armies from their head-quarters to Philadelphia. In 1779 the salary of the Postmaster-General was increased to $2,000. The Inspector of Dead Letters received $100 per year. The entire force of the Department, as late as 1779, was, beside the Chief, the Controller, the Surveyor, and a clerk—not a very extensive establishment. The post-riders furnished their own horses and forage, and when much exposed in a hostile district were furnished a military escort.

The Free.

Up to our altars, then,
Haste we, and summon
Courage and loveliness,
Manhood and woman!
Deep let our pledges be:
Freedom forever!
Truce with oppression
Never, oh! never!
By our own birthright gift,
Granted of heaven—
Freedom for heart and life
Be the pledge given!

—*Whittier.*

Pay and Rations in the Continental Service.

Infantry.—Colonel, $50 per calendar month; Lieutenant-Colonel, $40; Major, $33 1-3; Captain, $26 2-3; Lieutenant, $18; Ensign, $13 1-3; Adjutant, $18 1-3; Quartermaster, $18 1-3; Surgeon, $25, raised to $33 June 5, 1776; Mate, $18; Chaplain, $20, raised to $33 1-3 July 5, 1776; Sergeant, $8; Corporal, drummer and fifer, each $7 1-3; private, $6 2-3; light infantry the same.

Artillery.—Captain, $26 2-3; Captain-Lieutenant, $20; First and Second Lieutenants, $18 1-3; Lieutenant fire-worker, $13 1-3; Sergeant, $8 1-3; Corporal, $7 1-2; Bombardier, $7; Matross, $6 5-6; Sergeant-Major, $9; Quartermaster Sergeant, $9; Drum-Major, $8 1-3; Fife-Major, $8 1-3; Regimental Pay-master, $26 2-3.

Rations.—One pound of beef or three-quarters of a pound of pork, or one pound of salt fish, per day. Three pints of peas or beans per week, or vegetables equivalent at $1 per bushel for peas or beans. One pint of milk per man per day, or at the rate of one-twelfth of a dollar. One half-pint rice or one pint of Indian meal per man per week. One quart of spruce beer or cider per man per day, or nine quarts of molasses per company of 100 men per week. Three pounds of candles to 100 men per week, for guards. Twenty-four pounds of soft or eight pounds of hard soap for 100 men per week.

The Continental Navy.

The war of the Revolution was begun without a single armed vessel. The first in the service were fitted out by Rhode Island in 1775, which were two schooners for the defense of the coasting trade. That State was also the first to recommend to Congress the formation of a naval force, and in December, 1775, Congress commissioned thirteen vessels as a commencement of the navy. In the Spring of 1776 Massachusetts fitted out several armed vessels, the flag of which was white, with a figure of a pine or liberty tree, with the motto, "We appeal to Heaven." The first naval battle took place about three weeks after the battle of Lexington, a Capt. Wheaton being said to have caused the striking of the first British flag on the ocean. No Congressional laws had been passed for the creation of the navy, and when Gen. Washington undertook to get up and send to sea an expedition of six vessels, he was obliged to address them as "part of the army." The earliest frigate from Philadelphia, the *Alfred*, Capt. Hopkins, of which Paul Jones was Lieutenant, displayed a flag of thirteen stripes of red and blue, with a rattlesnake in a running attitude, mouth open and sting projected, with the motto, "Don't tread on me." This same flag was borne by the *Alliance* frigate, under command of Paul Jones, when she dashed through a British fleet of twenty-one sail of war vessels in the North Sea, receiving their fire and making her escape. The London *Morning Chronicle* of 25th July, 1776, "commends the device of the rattlesnake, and regards it as peculiarly appropriate to our American position and character." The officers of the first navy were in many respects different from the present. In their dress there was but little show or grandeur. They wore small cocked hats, without lace; hair powdered and curled; coats with ample skirts and foul-anchor buttons; small clothes, hose, and shoes. Their dignity and sternness, when they aimed at any, was not before their countrymen, but before the enemy. They had not been bred originally for drawing-room and courtly display; but they had no deficiency in polished circles when called to the exercise of their rules and usages.

How the Declaration was Received.

AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Portsmouth, July 20, 1776.—The day before yesterday, (pursuant to an order from the Great and General Court of this State,) the Independent Company, under Col. Sherburne, and the Light Infantry Company, under Col. Langdon, were drawn up on the parade, in their uniforms, when the Declaration of Independence from the Grand Continental Congress was read in the hearing of a numerous and respectable audience. The pleasing countenances of the many patriots present spoke a hearty concurrence in this interesting measure, which was confirmed by three huzzas, and all conducted in peace and good order.

AT BOSTON.

Boston, July 25, 1776.—Thursday last, pursuant to an order of the honorable Council, was proclaimed from the balcony of the State-house in this town the declaration of the American Congress, absolving the United Colonies from their allegiance to the British Crown, and declaring them free and independent States. There were present on this occasion in the Council Chamber the Committee of Council, a number of the honorable House of Representatives, the Magistrates, ministers, selectmen and other gentlemen of Boston and the neighboring towns; also, the commissioned officers of the Continental regiments stationed here, and other officers. Two of those regiments were under arms in King-street, formed into three lines on the north side of the street and in thirteen divisions, and a detachment from the Massachusetts Regiment of Artillery, with two pieces of cannon, was on their right wing. At 1 o'clock the Declaration was proclaimed by Col. Thomas Crafts, which was received with great joy, expressed by three huzzas from a great concourse of people assembled on the occasion, after which, on a signal given, thirteen pieces of cannon were fired from the fort on Fort Hill; the forts at Dorchester Neck, the Castle Nantasket and Point Alderton, likewise discharged their cannon. Then the detachment of artillery fired their cannon thirteen times, which was followed by the two regiments giving their fire from the thirteen divisions in succession. These fires corresponded to the number of American States united. The ceremony was closed by a proper collation to the gentlemen in the Council Chamber, during which the following toasts were given by the President of the Council, and heartily pledged by the company, viz.:

"Prosperity and perpetuity to the United States of America."

"The American Congress."

"The General Court of the State of Massachusetts Bay."

"Gen. Washington, and success to the arms of the United States."

"The downfall of tyrants and tyranny."

"The universal prevalence of civil and religious liberty."

"The friends of the United States in all quarters of the globe."

The bells in town were rung on this occasion, and undissembled festivity cheered and brightened every face. On the same evening the King's arms, and every sign with any resemblance of it, whether crown, lion or crown, pestle and mortar and crown, heart and crown, &c., together with every sign that belonged to a Tory, was taken down, and the latter made a general conflagration of in King-street.

IN THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, July Session, 1776.

Whereas, The General Congress of the United States of America, by the resolution of the 4th inst., after enumerating many of the various acts by which George III., King of Great Britain, hath demonstrated his intention to establish an *absolute* tyranny over the said States, have declared that "a Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which defines a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a *free* people," and have further declared that "the said States are, and ought of right to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved;" which said resolution hath been approved and solemnly published by order of this General Assembly: *It is therefore voted and resolved*, that if any person within this State shall, under any pretense of preaching or praying, or in any other way and manner whatever, acknowledge or declare the said King to be our rightful Lord or Sovereign, or shall pray for the success of his arms, or that he may vanquish or overcome all his enemies, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall, therefore, be presented by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense shall be committed to the Supreme Court of the same county, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay, as a fine to and for the use of this State, the sum of *one hundred pounds* lawful money, and pay all costs of prosecution; and shall stand committed to jail until the same be satisfied; and that a copy of this act be inserted in the Newport and Providence newspapers.

A true copy.

Witness: HENRY WARD, Secretary.

AT NEW-YORK.

New-York, July 11, 1776.—On Wednesday last the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade of the Continental Army posted at or near New-York, and was everywhere received with loud huzzas and the utmost demonstrations of joy.

The same evening the equestrian statue of George III., which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the sons of freedom, laid prostrate in the dust. The just desert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made is to be run into bullets, to assimilate with the brains of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a pepper corn, have lost an empire.* *Quem Deus vult perpere, prius dementat.* A gentleman who was present at this ominous fall of leaden majesty, looking back to the original's hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed, in the language of the angel to Lucifer, "If thou be'st he! but ah, how fallen! how changed!"

July 15.—In pursuance of the Declaration of Independence, a general jail delivery, with respect to debtors, took place here on Wednesday.

AT PRINCETON, N. J.

Princeton, July 10, 1776.—Last night Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated under a triple volley of musketry and universal acclamations for the prosperity of the United States. The ceremonies were conducted with the greatest decorum.

AT TRENTON.

Trenton, July 8, 1776.—The Declaration of Independence was this day proclaimed here, together with the new Constitution of the colony late established, and the resolve of the Provincial Congress for continuing the administration of justice during the interim. The members of the Provincial Congress, the gentlemen of the committee, the officers and privates of the militia under arms, and a large concourse of the inhabitants, attended on this great and solemn occasion. The Declaration and other proceedings were received with loud acclamations. The people are now convinced (of what we long since ought to have known) that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject slavery. In the field, we hope, as well as in council, the inhabitants of New-Jersey will be found ever ready to support the freedom and independence of the United States.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1776.—On Monday last, the 8th, the Committee of Safety and Committee of Inspection went in procession to the State-house, where the Declaration of the Independency of the United States of America was read to a very large number of the inhabitants of this city and county, which was received with general applause and heartfelt satisfaction. And in the evening our late King's coat of arms was brought from the hall in the State-house and burned amid the acclamations of a crowd of spectators.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, July 30, 1776.—Yesterday, by order of the Committee of this town, the Declaration of Independency of the United States of America was read at the Court-house to a numerous and respectable body of the militia and the company of artillery, and other principal inhabitants of the town and county, which was received with general applause and heartfelt satisfaction; and at night the town was illuminated, and at the same time the effigy of our late King was carted through the town and committed to the flames amid the acclamations of many hundreds. The just reward of a tyrant.

AT ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, August 22, 1776.—In convention, August 17, 1776: Agreeable to the order of the day, the convention took into consideration the resolution of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, and thereupon resolved unanimously that this Convention will maintain the freedom and independency of the United States with their lives and fortunes.

By order of the Convention.

G. DUVALL, Clerk.

AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

Williamsburg, July 26, 1776.—Yesterday afternoon, agreeable to an order of the Honorable Privy Council, the Declaration of Independence was solemnly proclaimed at the Capitol, the Court-house, and the Palace, amid the acclamations of the people, accompanied by firing of cannon and musketry, the several regiments of Continental troops having been paraded on that solemnity.

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*Lord Clare, in the House of Commons, declared that a pepper-corn in acknowledgment of Britain's right to tax America was of more importance than millions without it.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

JUBILANT GERMANY.

A Gala Representation for the Court—Homage to the Conquering Emperor.

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

On the evening of the procession day His Majesty, having dined in state with the members of the Royal family and 600 military and civilian guests, attended the grand performance at the Royal Opera. The house presented the brilliant aspect it wears on gala nights. With the boxes filled with glittering uniforms and ladies resplendent with jewelry, it was a most beautiful sight. All present were the invited guests of His Majesty. As a matter of course the military prevailed, furnishing Generals for the boxes and privates for the upper tiers. Civil officers also appeared in official uniform, and, if I am not mistaken, among the more aristocratic portion of the company, Mr. Bancroft, the American Envoy, was the only gentleman conspicuous in a dress coat. At 8 o'clock the Court entered. The audience rose as one man. His Majesty, who wore the uniform of his regiment of Infantry Guards, having graciously acknowledged the welcome, the royal personages took their seats. The Empress and Crown Princess, who wore a gold coronet, with long flowing veil, and looked happy and natural as ever, were by the side of the august Monarch, with many a royal lady and Duchess around them. The overture to Meyerbeer's "Feldlager in Schlesien"—that musical *éloge* on the Prussian Army—aptly opened the performance. Then followed a prologue relating the history of the house of Hohenzollern, in sonorous verse, at the close of which the two Berlin statues of Frederick William III. were exhibited, the orchestra striking up the national anthem. The public joined in the singing. The piece of the night was a melodrama composed for the occasion by Dr. Rodenberg. A touching and spirited production, it had been set to appropriate music by Herr Eckert, the conductor of the Royal orchestra. When the curtain rose, *Justice* was seen seated on her throne in the clouds, surrounded by *Peace* and the beneficent genii who attend upon that divinity. *Justice*, declaring herself satisfied with what has latterly occurred, summons *Peace*, her daughter, to return to the world and grant the blessing of her presence to mankind. *Peace* is delighted with the permission, and, calling the attendant genii to her aid, departs. The triumphal chorus of the winged spirits, on receiving this joyous invitation, made a deep impression upon the audience, being alike distinguished for moving poetry and soul-stirring music. The return of the soldiers, who treat us to a vocal remembrance of the war, ushers in the concluding scene—their reception by *Peace*. Such was the effect of the graceful drama upon the public that even the rigorous ceremonial of gala nights, which forbids applause, could not entirely repress murmurs of approval and clapping of hands. Rodenberg's *Heimkehr* was succeeded by Barbarossa making his appearance *in propriâ persona*. That glorious old Emperor Frederick II. is popularly believed to have remained above ground waiting for another reunion of Germany. After what has occurred in the last few months he is, of course, delighted to be released from his compulsory stay, which has kept him some 700 years out of the silent tomb. Before betaking himself to his resting-place he relates what he has seen while a post-mortem patriotism detained him among us. His statement comprehends some of the principal events of German history between the extinction of the Hohenstaufens and the accession to the German throne of the Hohenzollerns. *Tableaux vivants* illustrate his account. The pictorial series opens with the Crusades (A. D. 1189,) then proceeds to the battle of Fehrbellin (1676), where the foundation of Prussian power was laid by the great Elector defeating the Swedes, and next exhibits Frederick the Great (1760), whose name requires no comment. The war of liberation against Napoleon I. forms a suitable sequel to the military glories of the last century. The three concluding *tableaux* were devoted to recent events. The column to be erected on the König's Platz recalled to mind the victories of 1864 and 1866; the German Sovereigns carrying Germania on their shields pointed to 1870; and King William's statue in front of the bridge at Cologne gave the Rhine and its royal protector. When the curtain rose on the last tableau the house cheered, and the Emperor, stepping forward with the Empress, with visible emotion, returned thanks for the ovation. As regards the *mise en scène* of the whole, it had been intrusted to leading artists, and betrayed the skilled hand in every detail. Altogether, it was a splendid *divertissement*, and a becoming tribute to the dynasty which has achieved so much by the intrinsic worth of its members. To many of those assembled, the pomp and circumstance of the evening must have been the more gratifying from the reflection that in a country whose success has been produced, and, indeed, can be maintained, only by hard work, both of body and mind, the exciting influence of these festive days will have no power to vitiate the moral resources of the nation. However mighty Germany may become, geographically placed as she is between three military Powers, she will always need all her energy to protect house and home. This primary fact of her political life is introduced into, and serves to modify, many a triumphant leader in yesterday's papers.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

Mr. Tom Taylor on the London Theatres—The Real and the Ideal Manager.

Mr. Tom Taylor writes to the London *Echo* a letter under the above head. It reads thus:

THE MANAGER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"My conclusion, from all I have observed in the theatre, is that, in so far as any one cause of its decline, or hope of its rise, can be fixed upon, the manager, more than any single influence, is chargeable with the mischief, and potential for the good service. Wherever the theatre has had a temporary or local revival, it has been thanks to some exceptionally refined, energetic, and capable manager. Familiarity with average management, as it is, seems to be quite sufficient to account for the present state of our theatres. And yet the most conspicuous examples of exceptionally able and tasteful management, in recent and present times, have been set by actor-managers. Now, nothing seems clearer than that the ideal manager should be neither actor nor author, in actual work. He should not have to resist the besetting influence of either calling—the temptation to take the lion's share, either as performer or purveyor, than which nothing so grievously misleads or utterly blinds ordinary men. And yet, in spite of this, how much did not Macready and Charles Kean effect, by their management, in the way of putting great plays on the stage, with taste, splendor, and completeness of cast, and so making their theatres places of favorite resort once more for cultivated and thoughtful people, and centres of elevating influence on the popular mind and imagination!

SUCCESSFUL MANAGERS.

Have we not seen the same thing effected, under about the most unfavorable conditions conceivable, by Mr. Phelps in his management of Sadler's Wells? In his hands that theatre, one of the lowest of its low class when he took it—a place for performances reflecting and aggravating the coarse taste of audiences drawn from a poor and rough neighborhood—became a home of good art, a place in which the humblest of the audience gradually acquired something like knowledge and appreciation of Shakespeare and other great dramatists, and to which students of art and acting came from far-off parts of London to see famous works put on the stage with the utmost care, and more completeness than anyone, judging by the conditions of the case, would have thought possible. Mr. Phelps not only filled Sadler's Wells Theatre, but made it famous. And if this was at the cost of excessive exertion, and an effort which not even the utmost prosperity there attainable could repay, let us bear in mind the adverse circumstances he had to fight with. Macready's noble ventures at Covent-Garden and Drury-lane, which I am thankful to have profited by, were successful in attracting such audiences, for numbers, as well as stamp, as those great theatres had not seen before, nor have seen since; and but for the short-sightedness of the proprietors, who killed the bird that laid their golden eggs, his management would have been as financially successful, as it was artistically and intellectually. And Charles Kean, if he made no fortune out of his nine years' costly and careful management of the Princess's, lost nothing, pecuniarily, by his venture, and gained much in consideration both for himself, his art, and his associates. If his management was fairly open, at some points, to charges of over-lavishness and over-elaboration in the way of scenic and decorative accompaniments, it was, on the whole, undeniably, as it seems to me, calculated to raise the theatre as a source of artistic influences, and the theatrical profession as the minister of an intellectual and delightful art. And now, what example of successful courage, taste and devotion to his task can be more commendable or more cheering than that presented by Mr. Calvert's management of the Prince's Theatre at Manchester? Thanks to him, the ever-increasing population of our great Cottonopolis and its surrounding hives has every year, for months, the opportunity of seeing some great poetical play, usually of Shakespeare's, presented with a care and completeness of performance, a research, taste, and liberality in all that pertains to scenery, costume, and stage management, equaled by nothing now to be seen in London, and not surpassed by the best in the same sort ever seen there. It is difficult, I submit, to overrate what such a manager does for the education of Manchester, in the very point in which Manchester most wants educating, and finds it hardest to get the means and opportunities of educating itself—I mean in the refinement diffused by the sister arts of poetry, painting, and music, combined in living pictures of stately and stirring action. And yet these, as I have said, are all examples of actor-managers; but their devotion to their art, their conception of its functions, their intelligence, and power of dealing with the intelligent were more potent than their personal vanity; or their vanity was of that happy kind which is most gratified by the respect that outlives the hour.

THE IDEAL MANAGER.

I know nothing in the way of failure that deserves to be weighed against the success of these men. Apparent examples of disaster, encountered in high or upward efforts of management, may be brought against me, but I believe them all to be open to explanations which leave the public blameless. For my own part, I have never known an intelligent and soberly-calculated appeal to the latent appreciation of good stage-work by a British public met by indifference, or followed by failure, though I have seen a great many downfalls of shallow vanity disguising itself as love of high art, or of laziness and irregularity, bringing to nought the best opportunities of success. The primary importance of the manager in the machinery of the theatre is indicated by this, among other things, that whenever people begin to lay plans for theatrical regeneration, the difficulty at which they stick is the discovery of a manager. And when one considers all that is needed in a manager, one ceases to wonder that the Phenix should be hard to find. You want, first, knowledge of the theatre, behind as well as before the curtain. See what the former includes: The power of regulating all the various business of the stage; of overlooking scene-painters, costumers, and property-men; of judging, choosing and governing actors, settling casts and directing rehearsals. Who can tell what all this implies of various knowledge, tact, temper, social and intellectual gifts of all kinds? How is all this to be supplied by men, for the most part, ill educated, or, at best, but often superficially informed; ignorant alike of history, antiquities, art, language, good manners; equally unable to correct a blunder in archæology, good breeding, elocution, or pronunciation; and, in too many cases, needy and unbusinesslike, or sordid, into the bargain? Till we see a manager who is able to command social consideration in his own world, provincial or metropolitan; who is capable of setting actors right when they go wrong, and whose notion of managerial duty extends to the discipline and instruction of his company; who can replace the author, at need, in seeing to right delivery of dialogue or adequate getting up and guidance of a play; who, by his own courtesy and consideration for the feelings, interests and comforts of those about him, sets an example to his actors and actresses of good breeding, mutual respect and unselfishness; and who, to all these qualities, adds diligence and punctuality in business—and till we can contrast the effect of all these things with the many illustrations we shall find of the want of them, we have no right to say how far the character and acquirements of a manager may not influence, for good or ill, the fortunes of a theatre. He may, in fact, make it a place of pleasure or of torment, a field where those who labor may feel their self-respect and their respect for their art always consulted, and growing day by day, or a scene of quarreling, waste of time, intrigue, discourtesy, discomfort, dishonesty, and, worse than all these, of vice rampant, or vice couchant, in which no self-respecting man can work without disgust, and where no self-respecting woman can enter without feeling herself shamed and soiled by the atmosphere of the place and its surroundings. I know in which of these two styles of theatre you are likely to hear most of the low likings of the public, and the necessity of catering for them. In a practical experience of theatres, extending over more than a quarter of a century, I have invariably found that the real gauge of what was called the public taste was the taste of the manager. Where this was low, I was sure to find low taste ascribed to the public, and carefully consulted, alike in the choice of authors and actors, the rehearsal and getting up of pieces, and the general tone and discipline of the theatre. And I have never yet found this taste so high but there was a public ready to respond, and rise to its level.

REPEATED CHARGES.

The more I think over my experience the more strongly I feel that to no single and tangible cause have we so much right to refer the low general level of theatrical amusements as to the pitch, social, intellectual, and moral, of their purveyors, and immeasurably the most potent among these is the manager. He it is who, after all, chooses the author and actor, puts the work of the one on the stage and should train and discipline the other. He it is who must determine whether management shall be the well-considered conduct of a heedfully-ordered art business, or the shifty struggle of a scrambling and disreputable speculator in the plays he produces, as completely ignoring all the conditions of art as the laws of morality and honesty in the means he resorts to for staving off ruin. Next to him I should be inclined to place the theatrical critic. The public, I am satisfied, is of far less importance in the scale of theatrical influences. There are publics of all sorts, for the best food the theatre can provide, as for the worst. Unluckily the bad is, at present, the more abundantly provided, and nice tastes hold off from such gross and ill-served fare. But once serve up the better dish, and you will find no lack of guests or appetites. As to the actor, he is very much what the manager and the public together make him. If the former were better able to sift the chaff from the wheat, in selecting from the heaped-up measure of aspirants, and were more able to guide aright those whom he had chosen well, the actor would be constantly improving by the influences behind the curtain. If, again, the manager's taste were so good as to lead him to cater for the better public, their influence would improve instead of degrading the actor, as it all but invariably does now. I have noticed that the applause of an average audience at an average theatre is almost always misleading, when it is addressed to the actor instead of the sentiment put into his mouth. And yet this same John Bull, though perfectly unable to distinguish at any given moment between good stage art and its brassy counterfeit, never fails, in the long run, to give really good art its due. Still, such as it is, our British public no doubt does a good deal to help incompetent, careless and vulgar management to make our actors worse instead of better. But I repeat, as my firm conviction, that alike as an influence for good or harm, the manager immeasurably outweighs all other influences affecting the theatre, actual or possible.

CAPITAL CALLED FOR.

The capitalist, or set of capitalists, who, wishing to benefit our stage, can lay their hands on the manager who combines most of the requirements I have mentioned in this letter, would hire or purchase a theatre for such a man, and contribute a capital to support him till he had had fair time to make his appeal to the public, would, I believe, do the best thing that could be done at this moment for the British stage; and supposing them to have found the right man, would have no reason, I firmly believe, to repent their venture. But where to find this *rara avis?* And then, England wants not one such man, but a body of them. The difficulty is really enormous, if not insurmountable. He should be neither actor who acts, nor author who writes, and yet, save in actor or author, where can we hope to find the requisite experience and the proper conditions for gauging and guiding performers, plays and the public?

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

According to the present arrangement the trial of the Tichborne case will not be extended beyond the 10th or 11th of July, when an adjournment will be made to the 7th of November.

Bristol, the port at which the *Great Western* was built, and from which she started to solve the problem of Atlantic steam navigation, is, after some years of lethargy, about to resume a line of steamers to New-York. The first vessel, the *Aragon*, is as nearly as possibly of the same dimensions as the *Great Western*; her length over all is about 245 feet, breadth of beam 31 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 24 feet 6 inches. Her registered tonnage is 1,317 tons, and her draught of water when loaded about seventeen feet. She will afford comfortable accommodation for 120 passengers, and is to start on her first trip on the 1st of July.

Lord Penzance had given judgment in the suit of Mme. Lynch against the Government of Paraguay. The defendants, after the death of President Lopez, confiscated his property, and contended that the probate of his will, dealing with his personal effects in England, could not be granted to Mme. Lynch. They therefore asked that letters of administration should be granted to them. To this the plaintiff demurred, on the ground that any change made in the law of Paraguay after the death of the testator could not effect the distribution of his personal property in England. Lord Penzance held that this contention was well founded, and declined to act on the decree of confiscation.

Certain photographs exist of the ruins of the Vendome Column, in which the portraits of a number of National Guards, in triumphal attitudes, are plainly recognizable. Each of those heads, after having been enlarged, has now been placed in the hands of the detective Police. A series of views of the principal barricades also were published just before the troops entered Paris, and several hundred portraits of insurgents are given. The likenesses will in many cases lead to the condemnation of the men so depicted.

A recent correspondence in the *Memorial de la Loire* casts doubts upon the early opening of the sub-alpine tunnel to railway communication between France and Italy. One difficulty appears to arise from the smoke evolved from the locomotive while passing through the tunnel. At the first trial, it is stated, out of three engine-drivers, two died from suffocation, and the third was with difficulty restored to life. The temperature also in the tunnel is described as being very high, but efforts to improve the ventilation are being continued. Engines consuming their own smoke have been ordered from England, which it is hoped will remove many of the difficulties now experienced in the present work.

On June 7 the remains of the Italian poet, patriot and scholar, Ugo-Foscolo, were exhumed at Chiswick Church-yard in London. After forty-four years of interment the coffin was brought up again, the inner shell was opened and found to be filled up with sawdust, which having been brushed away, disclosed the body of Ugo-Foscolo. The form was intact and the features still perfect. At the foot of the grave stood the doctor who had attended the great Italian in his last hours, and also the hair-dresser who used to shave him; and they at once simultaneously exclaimed, "That's the man!" The whiskers, peculiar in shape, which Ugo-Foscolo wore in his life-time, were still there. His skin, which was now of a pale gray color, remained unshrunken, and effectually hid all traces of the skeleton, the pores and textures being also uninjured. With the view of making a historical painting, Signor Caldesi took a photograph of the body as it lay in its coffin, and of the surrounding assemblage, after which the Italian Minister delivered an eloquent oration. Signor Bargoni followed. The coffin was closed again, and, being bound round, was officially sealed by the Italian Minister. It was afterward sent to Italy.

CASTLE GARDEN COMMISSION.

A Western View of Tammany Outrages on Immigrants and Extortions from Western Agents and Others.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, July 1.

When Mr. Willy Wallach and his Castle Garden *confrères* came to Indianapolis last Fall and made the best showing they possibly could for the Immigration Board of New-York City, it was pretty generally conceded that that best was exceedingly poor. Before the caustic questions and under the tart replies of the Western delegates to that Convention, who had been there, and, to use a vulgarism, knew how it was themselves, the rhetoric and smooth sophisms of the New-Yorkers passed for naught. The Convention closed with a most decided expression of dissent from the conduct of the Castle Garden Commission, and an equally decided expression that the work of caring for the immigrant ought to be committed to the custody of the General Government, and taken from a single State or city, which might be, if it were not already, tempted to divert it to local and selfish ends. This had reference to the Commission as it had been constituted and operated—a Commission composed of men of both parties, some of them of high repute for honesty, interity, humanity and intelligence; a Commission which was confessed to be in many respects entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people of this country and of the immigrants as well. The movement to make the management of immigration a national matter failed in the last Congress, as did many other measures of much greater importance than San Domingo and the Sumner decapitation, whereupon the Democratic chiefs of New-York took heart, and determined to so modify and make over the Immigration Commission that it would be entirely and servilely devoted to the interests of the Ring, which both rules and ruins that party-cursed City. The New-York Times of Thursday tells how it was done, and under what pretext. A little "riot" on Ward's Island, which in reality was nothing but a row between a few individuals, was made the pretense for the appointment of a Committee of Investigation from the State Legislature, who went down to the island, examined into the matter, and reported back to the Assembly that the food supplied to the emigrants by the existing Commission was not of that high and nutritive quality which should be spread outbefore the guests of a great nation. Not forgetting the prime object of their appointment, the committee coupled with their report a bill for the reorganization of the Commission. In this reorganization the Legislature did not trust Gov. Hoffmann, Ex-Grand Sachem of Tammany, but reposed the appointment of all the Commissioners in the hands of "Boss" Tweed, who named his men, and with them inserted the measure passed, of course. The new Commission is to hold office for five years, fill all vacancies which may be created, and after the expiration of five years, the power of appointing the Board is to revert to the Governor, as under the old law. The five-year limitation is significant. In casting the probabilities of their political future, the managers of the Ring seem to have judged that within this time, at least, the conscience of the nation will have been so pricked that Congress will have relieved them of any further duty in this behalf; and also, that during the ensuing five years there will accrue the "richest pickings" off the immigrants from other countries. The five next immediate years are to be the golden period for Tammany, and Tammany was too smart and selfish not to avail itself of the opportunity. The Times gives the names of the Commission as follows: Richard O'Gorman, Tammany Sachem; Isaac Bell, Tammany Sachem; Emanuel B. Hart, Tammany Sachem; James B. Nicholson, Tammany Sachem; Alexander Frear, Tammany legislative henchman; Wm. B. Barr, General Ticket Agent of the Erie Railroad; James W. Husted, Andreas Willman and Willy Wallach.

We feel warranted in assuring the Times that its scathing exposures of the rascality of the Tammany Ring are warmly appreciated by the country, and its revelations of the abuses and excesses practised in and about Castle Garden will find a thousand tongues for repetition, until our Congressmen shall be forced into a remedy of the national scandal. The movement inaugurated at Indianapolis will not fail. It has obtained sufficient momentum to carry it to a successful consummation, over the combined self-interest of a few of the Eastern States, and the culpable negligence and apathy of others, who unwittingly contribute thereby to the continuance of this New-York corruption.

Pending the present Summer let the country be enlightened on this matter, for it is one of more interest—to the West and South particularly—than may at first be imagined; and then if President Grant will call the attention of Congress to it at its next meeting, Tammany may not live to see the years the "Boss" has decreed for the plunder of the defenseless foreigners.

The McCann Homicide—Verdict Justifying the Deed.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hall, in the case of Peter McCann, who was shot on the evening of Monday, June 26, by Joseph Ozab, in the saloon of the latter, at No. 308 Avenue A, who was arrested, and has ever since been in custody. Caroline Ozab, wife of the prisoner, testified that she was just going upstairs when Patrick McCann and one or two others entered the saloon, but presently hearing loud noises below, ran down into the saloon, where she saw the men throwing beer-glasses at her husband, whose clothes were then wet from the beer. Her husband then stood behind the bar, and was telling the men to stop throwing the glasses at him. Patrick McCann then asked Mrs. Ozab to give him a glass of beer, which she did, and the other two asking Ozab for beer, were also furnished it. After drinking they retained the empty glasses, which Ozab finally took from them after they had refused to give them up. One of the men then went to the rear of the counter, and Patrick McCann turned to him, saying, "What the —— are you making this fuss for?" After some words had passed Ozab ordered all the men to leave the saloon, but they replied in a very abusive manner, and Patrick McCann, after throwing a glass at Ozab, tried to get at him behind the counter, but was prevented by Mrs. Ozab. Several of the men leaning over the counter snatched some glasses from under it, and hurled them at Ozab, and one of them struck Mrs. Ozab on the head with a chair. In this moment of great confusion Mrs. Ozab heard one shot fired, and saw deceased, Peter McCann, who was beside her, stagger and fall, but rising immediately he went out. One of the men immediately came in from outside with an empty beer-barrel, which he flung at Ozab, striking him in the stomach. It further appears that during the entire mêlée Ozab was behind the counter, and was found there by the Police when they entered. It was also shown that two or three weeks before Patrick McCann had caused a disturbance in the same saloon by refusing to pay for beer.

There was much corroborative evidence of the fact that Ozab had been assaulted by a gang of drunken men, among whom were Patrick McCann, Timothy McCarthy, and one Maher, against all of whom Ozab made charges of felonious assault on the night of the homicide. It also appeared that deceased, Peter McCann, who was sixteen years of age, had taken no part in the affray, and had gone into the saloon to get his brother Patrick out of the mêlée. The jury having heard all the evidence, rendered a verdict that Ozab had fired the shots in self-defense, and he was discharged from custody.

A Young Woman Mysteriously Shot.

A young woman, who did not give her name, found blood on her gaiters yesterday afternoon, while she was sitting in a Grand-street ferry-boat, on her way to Williamsburg. She informed her companion, an elderly woman, of the fact, and it was soon ascertained that she had been wounded in some unknown manner. On reaching Williamsburg, the women called at the office of Dr. Samuel J. Brady, in Fourth-street, and told him of the occurrence. On examination, the doctor found that a bullet had passed through the young woman's right thigh, very nearly severing the femoral artery. On questioning her, she said that she heard the report of a pistol while she was passing the corner of Grand and Lewis streets, and felt something strike her dress. It was then found that her dress and underclothes had been perforated. The wound is not a serious one.

The Norwalk Bank Robbery—Sentence of William O'Kell Postponed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, William O'Kell, recently convicted of receiving the stolen bonds of the Norwalk Bank, was brought up for sentence. Mr. Algernon Sullivan having moved, on behalf of the People, that sentence be passed, Mr. Tremaine, counsel for the prisoner, made a motion in arrest of judgment and for a bill of exceptions. He claimed that the jury had disregarded the instructions of the Court not to take certain testimony in the case into consideration, in considering their verdict, without which testimony they could not have connected the prisoner with the bonds; that the Court erred in charging the jury that if they found there existed complicity between O'Kell and Harrington as to disposing of the bonds, then they would find that this possession by Harrington was possession by O'Kell. As a conclusion of law, he contended, the possession by Harrington was not possession by O'Kell. Also, that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before which O'Kell was tried, was not legally constituted, the Judge being designated as President, must under the terms of former statutes have associates on the Bench.

Judge Cardozo said he would deny the motion in arrest of judgment; as to the bill of exceptions, that would be as effectual for the prisoner after sentence as before. He, therefore, deemed it proper to pass sentence now. At this point Mr. Tremaine asked that sentence be deferred a few days. Mr. O'Kell, he said, desired to present a statement to the Court before sentence, and in the absence of the senior counsel, he would ask for delay until they could consult. Mr. Sullivan, Assistant District-Attorney, being appealed to on this point, said that assuming that this affidavit or statement would be strictly in response to the question of the Court as to what the prisoner had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he would not oppose it.

Judge Cardozo said he would allow the matter to stand over until Wednesday morning, with the understanding that the statement should be strictly of the character named. Sentence was deferred accordingly, and the prisoner remanded.

Pawnbrokers in Trouble—Recovery of Stolen Property.

On the night of the 31st of July, 1869, the premises of Sigismund Bernhardt & Co., now doing business at No. 198 Church-street, but then at No. 83 Reade-street, were entered by burglars, who carried away 400 dozen of kid gloves, valued at $4,000. The marauders were never discovered nor was trace obtained of any of the property until Saturday last, when Detective Field, of the Fifth Precinct, acting under instructions from Capt. Petty, seized the pawn-shop of Hyman Coppermann, at No. 192 Canal-street, where he found, among other things, about 100 dozen of kid gloves. Yesterday Mr. Bernhardt identified seventy-nine dozen of these, which were yet in the original packages, as a portion of those stolen from his firm nearly two years ago, and Coppermann, who had been arrested by Detective Field, being arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, was committed, in default of $5,000 bail, on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The other pawnbroker case, before Justice Hogan, yesterday, was of equal interest. On the 20th of June last one Thomas Wilson was arrested for the theft of a watch worth $98, from John Toomey, of No. 110 Chatham-street. Upon being arraigned before Justice Hogan he admitted the theft, and from statements which he made, there was reason to believe that he had sold the watch to one Elias Tannerhotz, a pawnbroker, at No. 28 Market-street. Tannerhotz was afterward summoned, and being seated in the body of the Court-room among fifty people, was pointed out by Wilson, without the slightest hesitation, as the man to whom he had sold the watch. Is was then claimed that he had purchased it without knowing it to have been stolen, and upon his promise to return it to the owner, he was permitted to go. Having failed to do this, a complaint was made against him on Saturday by Toomey, and being arrested yesterday by Roundsman Barrett, of the Court Squad, he was arraigned before Justice Hogan, and committed for trial.

A Curious Panel-House Implement.

Capt. Charles McDonald, of the Eighth Police Precinct, is in possession of a very curiously constructed iron bolt, the workings of which offer a good illustration of the adroit manner in which the "panel-house game" may be operated without detection. It is to be used as evidence at the trial of a notorious panel-house thief now in custody. The implement is all in one piece, instead of being in two separate parts, like ordinary bolts. What should be the "nosing" or receptacle for the end of the slide is merely an extension of the body of the bolt, but is so cunningly joined to it, however, as to appear, except on close scrutiny, to be altogether disconnected from it. A lateral groove occupies the place where the "nosing" and the other half of the bolt-plate should meet over the crevice of the door, and helps to complete the deception. The holes of the "nosing" at the two outer corners are filled with sham screws, which do not extend any further than the thickness of the iron plate. At the opposite end of the plate are two holes so fixed as to allow it to be removed and carried off in the pocket without disturbing the screws which pass through it and hold it to the door. When the implement is designed for use it is pushed into stationary screws on the edge of the door of the room in which the theft is to be committed in such a way that the "nosing, as the loop-plate for the bolt is called, seems to be fastened to the joint of the door. It there has the appearance of being a perfect bolt. As the victim enters the room his female companion slides the bolt through the grove, into the false "nosing," and the door looks as if it was thoroughly barred. It is now a simple matter for the male accomplice to quietly slip inside, and rifle the pockets of the victim; all that is necessary to gain admittance being a slight shove at the door, just sufficient to move it open. The thief subsequently retires with his booty, and it is then easy for the female to deny all knowledge of the transaction should the victim discover his loss.

The Halsted Murder at Newark.

The murder of "Pet" Halsted, at Newark, by Geo. Botts, was so thoroughly investigated by the inquest on Sunday, that few facts have since come to light. The funeral will take place to-morrow from Mr. Halsted's late residence on Broad-street, Newark, and the remains will be taken to the family burial-place in the Cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, at Elizabeth. Up to last evening, Mrs. Halsted had not returned to Newark, and it is supposed that she had not received the dispatch which was sent on Sunday. Botts is an Englishman, and is forty-six years of age. He stated that he had kept Mrs. Wilson and her children, and that prior to Halsted's intimacy with her he had for a year and a half paid her regularly $20 a week. He states that Halsted had threatened a number of times and before various parties that he would shoot him. He is to some extent hopeful of an acquittal, and says that his relatives and immediate family are well to do, and that money and good counsel will not be lacking in his defense.

A Milkman Beaten by Rowdies.

Early yesterday morning a milkman from Newark, named John Henry, was on his way to the Long Dock for milk. When near First-street, Jersey City, three men ran toward the the wagon, one of whom jumped into the wagon and Henry ordered him out. The fellow picked up a club from the bottom of the wagon and knocked Henry out on the road with a stroke. Ross, a man who accompanied Henry, was then attacked by the highwayman, his two confederates remaining on the sidewalk. A sharp engagement ensued until a lady and gentleman, who witnessed the transaction, summoned a policeman, and the highwayman and his pals were arrested and arraigned before Justice Seymour. The leader gave his name as Charles Canfield, but he is better known in Jersey City as "Neely" Canfield. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail. His companions, John McCormack and George Flanagan, are held also.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The preparations for the appropriate commemoration of the Fourth in New-Jersey are all perfected and very general. In Jersey City there will be no procession or oration, but excursions and amusements of every kind will be indulged in. In the evening a magnificent display of fire-works will take place in three different squares. In Newark there will be a mammoth procession in the morning, both civic and military. Rev. Dr. Tiffany will deliver the oration, and in the evening a great pyrotechnic display will take place. In the other cities the day will be duly remembered.

The Indians and Pius IX.

The following address of sympathy with the Pope in his present afflictions, has been sent to Father De Smet by the Indians of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, Cœur d'Alene, to be forwarded to Rome:

To our Beloved Father the Pope, the greatest Chief among the Black Gowns, the one whom Jesus Christ has placed in his stead here on earth:

Very Merciful Our Father: It is not boldness, it is love that prompts us today to address ourselves to thee. We are indeed the most insignificant tribe of Indians, and thou art the most exalted one here below; and yet it was thou who didst first look upon us with an eye of mercy and compassion. Father, thirty Winters ago we were a savage people, very miserable in body and soul, when thou hadst mercy on us, and sent us the great Black Gown De Smet, to make us children of God by baptism; we were blind, thou sentest him to make us see.

Why, then, should it be boldness on our part to address ourselves to thee, father, in these days of thy distress and affliction, to thank thee for thy charity toward us, and to express our intense sorrow, in hearing that some of thy bad children are constantly afflicting thee, after having stolen everything from thee, even thy own house.

Though poor Indians, not knowing much of good or kind manners, yet we think it an awful crime to treat thee, father, in that manner; and we ourselves, forty or fifty years ago, when we were altogether savages, would not have dared to treat thee in that way, had we known the dignity and power of the Pope came from Jesus Christ.

But as we poor Indians scarcely believe in any expression of interior feeling, unless it be accompanied by some exterior gift, whatsoever it may be, we have made a collection of dollars, bits and cents, to give to thee, as it were, a pinch of our own flesh, and a sign of sincerity, and though we are very poor, yet to our surprise we have found the amount, $110, much more than we anticipated.

Please, father, accept this little gift as a sure sign of the sincerity of all that we have said before.

In the name of all our children,
VINCENT, of the Stellam family.
ANDREW SELTIS, of the Emotes family.

THE CENSUS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

Interesting Information Relative to the Foreign-Born Population of the Empire State—The British-Born Inhabitants—The German Residents—The Norwegians, Swedes and Danes—Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen.

The following tables, taken from the forthcoming census returns of the National Government, show, at a glance, the relative proportions of the English, Irish, Scotch, Norwegian, German, Swede and Danish residents in the State of New-York. The tables are made up by counties, and will afford the curious in such matters considerable scope for reflection and speculation. The great preponderance of New-York and Kings Counties, in the possession of foreign-born residents, is a startling one, and shows the material with which elections are lost and won. The figures are obtained from official sources, and are perfectly accurate and reliable:

SPECIAL NATIVITIES OF THE GERMAN-BORN INHABITANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	GERMANY.															
	Baden	Bavaria	Brunswick	Hamburg	Hanover	Hessen	Lubec	Mecklenburg	Nassau	Oldenburg	Prussia	Saxony	Weimar	Würtemburg	Germany, N. G.	Total
Albany	890	755	1	40	88	1012	..	95	15	20	1950	239	1	685	2118	7909
Alleghany	18	50	..	10	206	24	..	20	3	..	38	3	..	10	325	707
Broome	47	69	..	..	7	17	..	4	..	..	47	5	..	23	82	301
Cattaraugus	132	211	7	2	36	87	1	412	4	..	376	47	..	155	351	1821
Cayuga	46	68	4	1	9	84	..	16	..	1	158	31	..	53	303	774
Chautauqua	215	168	4	6	26	48	..	437	..	..	633	21	1	183	402	2150
Chemung	49	103	..	..	21	96	..	3	..	..	84	20	..	59	236	671
Chenango	26	20	1	..	3	21	..	..	..	..	87	1	..	24	45	228
Clinton	5	5	..	3	2	6	..	1	..	..	34	5	..	4	89	154
Columbia	145	214	1	5	13	132	..	22	12	..	215	25	..	120	291	1195
Cortland	7	8	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	17	1	..	1	17	55
Delaware	120	60	..	..	10	38	..	7	4	4	66	16	..	41	47	413
Dutchess	259	266	5	58	50	112	1	1	8	3	428	54	..	139	533	1917
Erie	3472	6460	8	31	489	3482	1	2273	87	28	8209	608	12	3316	2724	31150
Essex	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	43	47
Franklin	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	11
Fulton	53	36	..	..	18	47	..	1	..	..	302	17	..	58	249	781
Genesee	322	53	..	4	17	102	..	158	..	2	394	13	..	122	191	1378
Greene	59	36	..	3	5	36	..	27	1	..	77	49	6	69	119	487
Hamilton	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	61
Herkimer	141	156	..	11	16	80	..	9	1	1	288	65	..	169	212	1149
Jefferson	99	46	..	4	2	243	..	5	..	..	78	4	..	59	372	912
Kings	4078	7678	66	627	2498	4014	14	134	123	113	9966	1259	49	2444	7049	40112
Lewis	57	33	..	7	10	72	1	7	..	..	158	19	..	43	822	1229
Livingston	74	73	2	2	3	40	..	2	..	1	311	12	..	41	245	806
Madison	55	67	..	2	9	19	..	32	..	1	93	10	..	67	69	424
Monroe	2186	2190	1	30	110	1126	2	674	35	3	2236	180	8	1060	1824	11663
Montgomery	142	156	12	9	146	156	..	42	3	2	562	39	3	71	388	1731
New-York	6724	12571	106	612	3899	7739	24	174	365	94	31523	1857	9	4616	81103	151216
Niagara	232	242	3	51	51	140	..	271	13	..	2216	62	..	263	351	3895
Oneida	1031	1252	1	13	64	488	..	67	15	6	1166	311	31	688	531	5664
Onondaga	1241	1381	..	5	94	648	..	22	3	2	1555	97	..	891	409	6348
Ontario	105	62	1	2	3	80	..	17	..	2	96	16	..	44	109	487
Orange	168	123	5	9	35	107	..	10	14	1	414	46	2	209	532	1675
Orleans	24	8	..	..	1	25	..	4	..	..	80	7	..	10	183	342
Oswego	153	117	..	10	27	105	..	13	1	..	264	28	..	73	218	1009
Otsego	17	17	1	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	47	5	..	42	43	186
Putnam	1	12	..	..	8	15	..	1	..	..	37	7	3	12	55	151
Queens	597	902	5	47	401	498	..	36	19	15	2112	213	3	410	1295	6553
Rensselaer	378	321	..	37	87	509	..	36	10	2	947	72	14	284	438	3135
Richmond	286	265	4	66	187	184	..	9	10	18	742	94	6	159	215	2245
Rockland	125	111	..	10	53	152	1	1	10	1	204	25	21	68	537	1300
Saratoga	48	67	3	2	19	61	..	16	3	2	239	11	21	65	32	570
Schenectady	113	68	..	3	75	115	..	40	4	..	1002	14	..	152	65	1651
Schoharie	60	40	..	4	9	21	..	..	1	..	50	7	..	23	75	290
Schuyler	3	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	26
*Steuben	77	129	..	1	3	40	..	8	..	..	729	20	5	75	305	1392
St. Lawrence	5	11	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	..	36	1	..	10	27	108
Suffolk	78	140	1	15	22	69	..	6	1	1	312	31	..	110	175	961
Sullivan	186	875	3	7	100	441	..	12	2	14	341	118	4	144	203	2450
Tioga	12	14	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	4	11	..	9	56	119
Tompkins	17	10	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	7	22	83
Ulster	476	434	8	13	88	219	..	154	63	4	835	55	4	400	660	3413
Warren	6	4	..	1	..	3	..	3	2	..	6	2	..	3	14	44
Washington	8	9	..	2	1	12	..	1	..	..	38	..	..	3	50	124
Wayne	151	179	..	4	21	203	..	271	4	2	146	26	..	199	206	1412
Westchester	1225	1240	7	74	385	674	2	14	9	21	2325	222	2	601	1280	8081
Wyoming	234	156	..	2	6	114	..	59	3	1	298	23	1	113	56	1066
Yates	14	16	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	13	1	..	8	11	71
*Seneca	56	63	..	4	3	43	..	..	7	..	50	19	..	105	60	410

SPECIAL NATIVITIES OF THE BRITISH-BORN INHABITANTS, DANES, SWEDES AND NORWEGIANS, IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY COUNTIES'

COUNTIES.	BRITISH AMERICA.							GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.						MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Canada	New-Brunswick	New-Foundland	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward's Island	British America N. S.	Total	England	Ireland	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain N. S.	Total	Denmark	Norway	Sweden
Albany	4296	19	8	22	..	16	4361	3385	21366	1088	65	35	25939	23	4	12
Alleghany	219	5	..	3	..	..	227	417	1897	97	134	..	2545	3	..	..
Broome	144	2	1	6	..	1	154	456	2881	170	20	..	3527	3	..	5
Cattaraugus	430	10	1	3	..	..	444	373	2257	269	245	..	3143	19	3	30
Cayuga	758	2	2	6	..	..	768	1820	5211	345	35	..	7411	4	3	16
Chautauqua	692	2	..	6	..	3	703	1235	2390	211	30	..	3866	50	26	1602
Chemung	182	4	..	8	..	1	195	527	2812	115	83	..	3537	..	1	2
Chenango	131	1	..	6	..	..	138	459	1678	78	21	..	2236	5	..	108
Clinton	9366	4	1	6	1	..	9378	389	2538	131	7	..	3065	..	3	2
Columbia	300	6	..	7	..	1	314	558	3423	91	12	..	4084	5	2	16
Cortland	121	..	..	6	..	..	127	444	1157	53	9	..	1663	1	..	11
Delaware	83	1	..	8	..	..	92	364	1394	1024	12	..	2794	2	1	78
Dutchess	128	10	2	13	..	..	153	1351	7927	393	14	5	9690	9	3	19
Erie	4943	23	14	50	1	1	5032	4659	12535	1125	118	..	18437	54	65	62
Essex	2206	7	2	4	..	..	2219	327	1954	64	2	..	2347	..	1	..
Franklin	4659	2	1	9	..	..	4671	196	1927	133	2	..	2258	..	1	1
Fulton	86	1	..	..	..	..	87	535	818	108	11	..	1472	..	..	8
Genesee	419	2	..	3	..	..	424	1363	2352	137	19	..	3871	1	..	1
Greene	217	..	1	27	..	..	245	271	1297	99	6	..	1673	4	..	13
Hamilton	61	..	..	..	..	..	61	17	118	19	2	..	156	..	..	..
Herkimer	250	5	..	8	..	3	266	1086	2657	144	271	..	4158	8	2	3
Jefferson	4874	4	..	5	..	..	4883	984	2540	250	37	1	3812	..	1	..
Kings	1817	250	235	554	5	27	2888	19683	78226	4245	554	9	102717	407	313	1125
Lewis	913	3	..	3	..	..	919	215	1619	59	292	..	2185	1	..	..
Livingston	529	1	..	7	..	..	537	729	3395	293	7	1	4425	1	..	6
Madison	344	3	..	4	..	..	351	1047	2424	63	406	1	3941	1	..	22
Monroe	4019	18	14	33	..	1	4085	4537	10219	660	55	..	15471	11	18	28
Montgomery	122	1	2	..	..	..	125	429	1650	171	10	..	2260	2	7	20
New-York	3487	230	83	411	7	201	4419	24442	202063	7554	587	7	234653	682	373	1569
Niagara	2328	13	4	10	..	213	2568	2067	4055	287	29	3	6441	3	4	6
Oneida	1104	14	2	24	..	..	1144	4155	9079	729	3188	..	17151	16	..	13
Onondaga	2001	10	..	15	..	..	2026	3839	10212	260	138	..	14249	26	1	10
Ontario	469	1	2	..	..	3	475	1602	4303	277	21	..	6203	6	1	16
Orange	93	24	1	18	..	..	136	1990	9639	431	17	..	12077	14	9	17
Orleans	564	3	..	2	..	..	569	1493	1581	180	17	..	3271	..	19	..
Oswego	4414	7	6	11	6	3	4447	1659	5301	310	47	..	7317	4	3	4
Otsego	94	1	1	..	..	3	99	777	1250	196	143	..	2366	12	..	..
Putnam	60	7	1	5	..	..	73	470	1575	67	3	..	2115	2	3	51
Queens	134	20	3	27	..	3	187	1759	8973	406	33	..	11171	83	13	90
Rensselaer	2457	11	11	31	..	4	2514	2478	15932	830	175	..	19415	23	7	17
Richmond	85	2	5	13	..	2	107	1170	5579	209	34	..	6992	43	49	99
Rockland	117	6	..	8	..	..	131	487	2972	100	11	..	3570	14	2	68
Saratoga	749	13	1	12	..	4	779	980	5002	213	15	..	6210	1	1	3
Schenectady	40	4	..	..	..	..	44	473	1207	196	1	..	1877	2	..	..
Schoharie	51	..	..	1	..	..	52	86	418	8	2	..	514	..	..	..
Schuyler	41	..	..	2	..	..	43	147	769	27	2	..	935	4	..	1
Seneca	150	..	..	5	..	..	55	719	2326	100	18	..	3163	3	1	2
Steuben	236	1	..	15	..	..	252	620	3303	162	14	..	4099	2	5	3
St. Lawrence	10008	29	2	28	2	..	10067	1268	5688	891	99	..	7946	16	4	46
Suffolk	72	12	..	21	..	..	105	783	2355	168	23	2	3330	6	1	4
Sullivan	44	7	..	7	..	..	58	339	2266	176	8	..	2789	..	..	9
Tioga	97	2	..	3	..	..	102	292	1178	38	6	1	1515	1	1	11
Tompkins	98	1	..	5	..	..	104	460	1347	76	3	..	1886	25	..	52
Ulster	137	14	3	15	..	1	170	875	7698	165	19	..	8757	..	..	..
Warren	771	..	2	..	..	..	773	188	1491	67	2	..	1748	2	..	3
Washington	1972	11	7	5	..	4	1999	379	5024	198	409	1	6111	2	2	4
Wayne	642	7	..	11	..	..	660	1692	1828	76	6	..	3602	79	19	208
Westchester	314	104	13	109	..	16	556	3460	19951	922	105	..	24438	3	..	8
Wyoming	228	4	..	3	..	..	235	429	1448	90	99	..	2066	..	..	9
Yates	104	1	..	..	..	..	105	532	826	99	1	2	1460	1	..	7

NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

The Lease of the United Companies' Works—The Injunction—The Papers Before Chancellor Zabriskie.

The papers submitted to Chancellor ZABRISKIE, of New-Jersey, in the prayer for an injunction prohibiting the carrying into effect of the proposed lease of the works of the United Railroad Companies of New-Jersey to the Pennsylvania Railroad, cover the entire history of the railways of New-Jersey for forty years; they contain matter of great interest and importance, and are exceedingly voluminous. The documents were drawn up by Mr. ABRAHAM BROWNING, of Camden, in the interest of JOHN BLACK and other stockholders, most of whom are residents of the lower portion of the State. The stockholders whose names occur in the bill are twenty-one in number. The amount of stock owned by them varies for five to 815 shares, aggregating 3,765 shares, representing $376,500 of the capital stock of the Companies. This is about one-fiftieth of the entire stock, and as it is held mostly by members of the Delaware and Raritan Railroad Company, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company may be said to represent about one-sixteenth of the stock of each of those organizations. Accompanying the bill are affidavits from each of the plaintiffs, setting forth in each case the particular claims of the parties, all of them being quite similar in their character.

The bill cites thirty-one acts of the Legislature affecting the rights and privileges of the companies and their stockholders, passed between Feb. 3, 1831, and March 17, 1870. On these are based some of the objections, the principal ones, however, resting on the injustice which the lease will cause to the stockholders objecting on the alleged unconstitutionality of the act authorizing the lease, and on the impracticability and injustice of transferring to a foreign corporation powers and privileges which rightly belong only to the citizens of the State. The capital stock is stated at $18,990,657 50. Upon this amount, throughout a term of thirty-eight years, the average dividends to stockholders have been twelve and one-fifth per cent. per annum. Their property, which cost $35,000,000, is valued at $50,000,000. This, together with the unexampled position of the works of the Companies between the two largest cities in the United States, they claim, leads them to expect that during the next period of thirty-eight years the dividends will increase rather than diminish, and will at least average fifteen per cent. a year on the entire stock, free from tax. Instead of this fifteen per cent. they claim that the lease would do them the injustice of allowing only ten per cent., thus defrauding them of a rightful income, and depreciating the value of their stock. Stock giving an income of twelve per cent., with probable increase, must be more valuable than that having even a fixed income of only ten. The act of March, 1870, provides for such consolidation with companies, in or out of the State, as shall be deemed advisable, but to the efficiency of this act it was necessary that the consent of the stockholders was necessary, and by a provision of the act, such consent was to be placed on file in the office of the Secretary of State. It is claimed that not only was such assent never filed, but that the subject of the ratification of the act was never in any way brought before the stockholders, and that none of the Boards of Directors, either the separate or joint boards, ever acted upon it officially. They therefore deny the right to perfect a lease, when the only act rendering such a contract possible was not ratified. The circumstances attending the proposed lease, and the attempt to have it ratified are reviewed. The act is claimed to be inefficient, even if constitutional and ratified, to give the works into the hands of a foreign corporation. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company "is incompetent and incapable of taking, having, holding or using said properties in this State, and of exercising said privileges or franchises in this State, or any of them, and that it is also incapable and incompetent to discharge the numerous trusts, duties and obligations which by the laws of this State have been and are imposed on the United Companies, and each of them, and from which duties these Companies are alike incapable of either discharging themselves, or of transferring them to others."

The act under which the lease is being carried out provides that the stock of dissatisfied holders shall be taken by the Company at a fair valuation after the perfection of the lease. This, it is claimed, is unconstitutional, on the ground that the stock is actually taken from him at the time of the lease and not paid for until the new owners have come into power, whereas the constitution provides that all property shall be paid for before it is taken.

In granting the charters of the different companies the Legislature failed to retain any power by which they might be repealed or altered, and no general act affecting this point was passed until 1841. They, therefore, claim that without the consent of the Companies the Legislature can pass no act altering such charter, and that for this reason the act under which the lease is being accomplished is inoperative. They further show that the act only admits of consolidation with connecting lines, and assert that the road with which the consolidation is about to be made does not in any sense connect, it being separated from the line at Camden by the whole width of the City of Philadelphia, and from all other lines chartered by this State, by at least the distance from Mantua to Trenton, or thirty-one miles. By such a lease the Boards of Directors simply transfer their trusteeship in a matter where such a transfer is impracticable, unjust and not in accordance with law.

The Lottery Excitements in California—$5,000,000 Worth of Tickets Offered for Sale.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* recently published some statistics relating to the extent of the lottery business in California, which has become so active since the widely-advertised scheme in behalf of the Mercantile Library of that city. The *Bulletin* says:

"The aggregate amount of lottery tickets for sale in this city and other parts of the State is more than $5,000,000. The various schemes are for sums running all along from $50,000 to $1,500,000. All the tickets in each are to be sold before drawings can take place, and most of these are advertised for the Fourth of July. The managers of each lottery seem to think the people need no other or better assurance of their honesty and the fairness of their proceedings, than that the drawings will be made in precisely the same manner as the 'Great Mercantile Library Gift Concert in San Francisco.' If this is true in every case, there must be in California a surprising number of blind children and a host of church members who are able to reconcile the most dangerous system of gambling with the rules of Christian conduct and high-class ecclesiastical legislation. Granting that these classes are very numerous, we must still doubt that they have in every interior city and town 'Mariner's Churches,' whose presidents can be procured to act as chief superintendents of lottery drawings. If such superintendents cannot be employed, these 'drawings' can never be made in 'precisely the same manner as the Great Mercantile Library Gift Concert in San Francisco.'

But aside from these considerations, and admitting the possibility that each of these swindling schemes may meet the approval of a lukewarm and perverted religious sentiment, can any man be found so foolish as to believe that, with all the inducements of the prevailing mania, $5,000,000 will be invested in lotteries before the Fourth of July next? There is a general complaint of hard times. Will men possessing common sense continue to invest their money in schemes by which a swarm of adventurers hope to realize immense profits? Every man who buys a lottery ticket contributes so much to their advantage, not to his own. Five millions of dollars is too great a sum of money to be diverted in these times from the legitimate channels of business and industry to the pockets of associated gamblers and professional sharpers. It is too much for the people to pay in support of the most perfidious, outrageous and disgraceful species of scheming that was ever known or tolerated by a civilized people. The laws against it mean something, intend something. They were framed, like all laws of their class, to protect the thoughtless and weak-minded from the tricks and shameless frauds of men who prefer to subsist by plunder and robbery of one description or another. But without the aid of Courts of Justice these laws must fail of their purpose. There ought to be in every Court in the State enough of moral purpose, enough of honest, fearless conviction, sufficient public spirit and allegiance to the obligations of solemn oaths, to insure the enforcement of these laws and the final overthrow of a system of fraud which is demoralizing the entire State. If they have measured strength with this great crime and cannot cope with it, our only safety lies in a reaction of popular sentiment which may, and it is to be hoped will, at last, consign the whole array of judicial and ministerial weaklings and swindling lottery gamblers to one common fate."

THE POLICE MONUMENT.

The Contract for the Work Made Yesterday—The Design and How it is to be Executed.

After some years of inaction, a time has at last arrived when the completion of the Police Monument in Cypress Hills Cemetery can be at least anticipated. Soon after the organization of the Metropolitan Police, an association was formed among the members of the force to provide for the decent burial of such of their comrades as might die without means or friends. The Trustees of Cypress Hills gave a plot of ground for the purpose, and for a time nothing more was contemplated than to modestly improve this and place some plain memorial stone in its midst. But subscriptions being called for from the force at large, the donations were such as to justify greater expectations. An organization was effected of the Association by the selection of the then Superintendent, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Inspectors GEORGE W. DILKS and GEORGE W. WALLING, Capt. THERON S. COPELAND, of New-York, and Capt. WOGLAM, of Brooklyn, as Trustees, all of whom yet remain in office. Further subscriptions were called for and obtained, until a large sum was realized, which was placed at interest. With these proceeds of the original fund the Trustees purchased additional lots in Cypress Hills Cemetery until they had secured a circular plot having a diameter of 150 feet.

A grand monument, to stand in the centre of this plot, was then determined on, and many designs were submitted and considered, but the Trustees made no decision in the matter until yesterday, when a design, presented by Mr. MAURICE J. POWERS, the well-known artist, who made the Morse monument in Central Park, was adopted, and a contract made with that gentleman to erect the monument and surround the lot with a heavy coping of gray granite for $14,000. The design, which has been selected and intrusted to such competent hands for its execution, provides for a pedestal of Massachusetts pink granite, six feet square, with the sides ornamented with the arms of the State and other appropriate devices. This pedestal is to be surmounted by a colossal bronze statue, seven and a half feet high, of a patrolman in full dress and standing at a parade rest. The contract requires the work to be completed within six months, but the monument will not be placed in position until next Spring. The imposing dimensions, the pleasing contrast of colors, and the beautiful simplicity of the design, promises to make the monument, in the hands of such an artist as Mr. POWERS, one of the leading ornaments of the country.

A Burglar Caught.

WILLIAM THOMAS, a colored man, twenty-one years old, at an early hour yesterday morning, broke into the residence of HERBERT MASON, No. 391 Fourth-avenue. Arming himself with a butcher-knife in the kitchen he made his way into the upper part of the house. Entering the bed-chamber of Mr. and Mrs. MASON, he found that the lady was awake, and her screams caused the intruder to fly. He was pursued by Mr. MASON, but escaped at the time. In the afternoon, however, MASON met the burglar at the foot of Barclay-street, and instantly recognizing him handed him over to the custody of the Police. He was arraigned before Justice HOGAN and committed for trial.

Brooklyn City Taxes.

The following report by the Brooklyn Collector of Taxes, of moneys received and disbursed by him during the year ending June 30, 1871, will be submitted next week to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen:

RECEIVED.		
To balance on hand July 1, 1870		$33,488 61
To amount received from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871		9,484,203 32
Total		$9,517,691 93
DISBURSED.		
By amount paid City Treasurer, tax 1870		$4,482,570 26
By amount paid City Treasurer, assessment		1,387,470 78
By amount paid City Treasurer, fees, defaults, interest, advertising		345,976 59
By amount paid County Treasurer, tax 1870, and arrears	$2,940,026 52	
Less amount refunded by County Clerk and charged back	14,155 52	2,925,871 00
By amount paid purchasers at tax sales for redemption of lands sold		323,344 62
By balance on hand June 30, 1871		52,458 79
Total		$9,517,691 93

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 3.

By Judge Spencer.

Lechard *vs.* Tucker; motion granted.
Cole *vs.* Helms; order granted.
Zeberger *vs.* Callman; order granted.
Bonton *vs.* Siegler; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 3.

By Judge Brady.

George the Count Johannes *vs.* Jones and Jennings; motion to strike out answer denied.

Bass et al. *vs.* Vesceluis; judgment for defendants.

Cooper et al. *vs.* The Troy Woolen Company; motion for a stay denied, but without costs.

Johnson *vs.* Van Nostrand; motion for a new trial denied with $10 costs.

NOTE.—In this Court, Judge CARDOZO ran through a calendar of fifty cases in half an hour, most of which were "run down," but in fourteen of which the relief asked for was either granted or denied.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Woodruff.

THE TROY WOOLEN COMPANY—IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the Troy Woolen Company, in Bankruptcy.—In this case a petition was presented to the District Court for the Northern District of New-York, on behalf of Cooper, Vail & Co., who are large creditors of the above corporation, to set aside a sale of the real estate of the corporation, made by Shepard Tappen, its assignee in bankruptcy, to Pliny M. Corbin, who took it as trustee for all of the creditors except Cooper, Vail & Co. The sale was made for $40,500, and witnesses testified that its actual value was from $150,000 to $200,000. His Honor Judge Hall, after hearing all the parties, made a decree setting aside the sale, and thereupon Corbin presented a petition to the Circuit Court for the Northern District, asking to have that decree reviewed and vacated, and about the same time filed a bill in equity in the same Circuit Court against all the other parties to the proceeding seeking substantially the same relief.

This bill was demurred to by Cooper, Vail & Co., and the demurrer and petition were argued together before Judge WOODRUFF, who has now rendered his decision, denying the prayer of Corbin's petition, and sustaining Cooper, Vail & Co.'s demurrer to Corbin's bill.

The following is Judge WOODRUFF's opinion, which will be found of considerable interest in view of the questions arising under the Bankrupt law, and the supervisory power of the Circuit Court over the errors of the District Court:

It would, I think, be a gross discredit to the administration of justice if the sale of the bankrupt's estate, made as was the one now in question, and at so great a sacrifice that real estate, mills, water-power and machinery of great value have in the administration of the assignee been rendered worse than valueless, should be permitted to stand. Without entering fully into the details I have no doubt of the power of the District Court over the subject. Nor have I any less doubt that the discretion confided to the assignee in regard to the manner of the sale was greatly misused. No sufficient reason appears in the proofs for the sale of two separate mills, completely furnished with machinery, a hotel, a store, twenty dwelling-houses, each susceptible of separate occupations, and sundry vacant lots, not necessary to the use of the mills, should be sold at auction in one parcel. The suggestion that the whole was mortgaged may furnish a reason for selling the property clear of the mortgage, and paying the mortgage debt out of the proceeds, but it seems to me quite obvious that had there been no combination among the creditors to purchase the whole, in the expectation that if offered in gross, subject to the mortgages, it would bring but a small amount, such a sale would not have been seriously contemplated. It is possible that the technical formal requisites to a regular sale were observed, but it is reasonably clear, from the proofs, that the ignorance of the petitioners, Cooper, Vail & Co., of the time and place, and even of the fact of the contemplated sale, was known, contemplated and acted upon with a view to a purchase of the property by the trustee for the other creditors, at greatly less than its value. And while I would not assert that, under no circumstances may a portion of the creditors unite in a purchase for the joint benefit of themselves, it ought at least to appear that the sale has been so conducted that no prejudice has come to the other creditors. The suggestion that the claim of Cooper, Vale & Co., as creditors is disputed, was properly held to have no weight upon the motion. They were properly before the Court, petitioning for the protection of whatever may be found due to them, that amount will be rightly otherwise settled, and could not be settled on this motion. The order appealed from must be affirmed, and the District Court will be left to make such further order regulating the resale, and the notice thereof of which should be given as may be proper. The sale and conveyance being set aside, a resale can be had, and out of the moneys in the hands of the assignee and the proceeds of the resale, there will be no difficulty in refunding to the late purchaser the amount of his bid, and such expenses as he had reasonably and properly incurred in the preservation of the property, and his reconveyance to the assignee or the new purchasers will be proper, though probably not indispensable. The petitioners, Cooper, Vail & Co., should, however, be held to their offer to bid $10,000 more for the property, and no resale should be made unless they will commence the bidding by that advance on the former sale; unless the District Court, in giving further directions touching the resale, should deem it most advantageous to sell the property in parcels, in which case, such a bid might be impracticable. The petitioning creditors will, however, in such last case, appreciate the responsibility they have assumed in asking that the sale be set aside upon their offer of the advanced price, and will be bound to fulfill their pledge.

Judge WOODRUFF renders his decision, sustaining the demurrer of Cooper, Vail & Co., as follows:

First—The views I have expressed on the merits of the question raised by the petition filed for the review of the order of the District Court, are all that are necessary, if the bill in this case be regarded as a bill for the review of that order. Second—The bill is wholly unnecessary, because the District Court had full power to render justice to the complainant on motion. Third—There is no equity in the bill. The demurrer must therefore be sustained and the bill be dismissed.

For Cooper, Vail & Co., John Ganson, William E. Curtis and James S. Stearns; for Corbin, E. F. Bullard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

SIX ILLICIT WHISKY MEN FINED AND IMPRISONED.

In the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District, Judge BENEDICT, six of the most notorious of Brooklyn illicit whisky distillers were brought up for sentence. Three of them had plead guilty, and three had taken their chances on trial. All the prisoners having been duly arraigned in Court, Assistant District-Attorney Catlin moved that sentence be pronounced on James Shannon. The prisoner was at once brought to the bar, and Judge BENEDICT said:

I do not mean to state to you what you already know, the nature of the offense that you have committed, nor do I need to call your attention to the fact that this offense is one which has been frequently perpetrated in the community, and that, in order to stop it, it has become necessary to inflict severe criminal penalty. Forfeitures of property and the imposing of fines upon the persons engaged in illicit distilling have proven ineffectual, and the Government must now resort to the imprisonment of all persons that can be arrested and convicted of the crime. You plead guilty to the charge of having been engaged as an illicit distiller in the Twelfth Ward of this city, and thereby laid yourself liable to be punished by a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years. Still, I am willing in all cases of this class to give the fullest consideration to circumstances of a mitigating character. In your case, however, there is but little to be said in mitigation. Your long residence in the city, coupled with your peculiar relations, make it impossible for me to doubt that you understood the nature of the crime that you committed. It was a deliberate attempt to violate the law, and for that attempt you must now suffer punishment. I do not forget, however, in mitigation, that you plead guilty to the charge, and thereby reduce the sentence of the Court to $1,000 and imprisonment for eighteen months in the Albany Penitentiary.

The Assistant District-Attorney then moved for the sentence of Michael Donnelly for the same offense, and, on the prisoner being brought to the bar, the Court said:

The remarks which I have just addressed to Shannon are equally applicable to you. I have made inquiry concerning you, and am not, therefore, uninformed respecting your history. You stand convicted of the same offense for which Shannon has just been sentenced, but there are circumstances in your case that might justify a more severe sentence than that imposed on him. But you have a family of small children and a wife, and I have permitted myself to be influenced to some degree by that fact; and it is to that circumstance that you are to attribute a reduction in your sentence. The sentence of the Court is, that you be fined $1,000, and imprisoned in the Albany Penitentiary for a period of eighteen months.

John Scully was next placed at the bar, and the Court said: You have been indicted for carrying on the business of illicit distilling in this city, which is a misdemeanor under the laws of the United States. The facts of the case are, that in the Fourteenth Ward of this city, in a shed, under a single roof, or an open lot, one end of which, to your knowledge, was devoted to the classifying of "molasses pumpings," and the other to the running of an illicit still, you carried on ostensibly the business of clarifying molasses, and are believed to have at the same time been interested in the still. It is true you may have leased the illicit distillery, but you actually furnished molasses to that still for the making of liquor, and your place certainly formed a cover for the still, so that in the eye of the law you are to the same degree guilty as if you had actually received the profits of the still. Under the law of the United States no man can harbor or cover an illicit still without making himself liable to the same degree as those who own it. I regret to see a man of your years (the prisoner was an old man) in this position, and that because it is clear to me, after having fully inquired into your case, that you have heretofore borne a good character and supported your widowed mother, and also because it is probable that you have been induced to occupy your present position by the influence of designing men, who doubtless hoped—vainly hoped—thereby to escape punishment. All these circumstances have led me to believe that I may mitigate your sentence as far as possible consistent with my duty to the public. But it must be understood in your case, as it is to be understood in all cases of violation of the law, that conviction is to be followed by punishment. Therefore, it is now my duty to direct that you be fined $2,000 and imprisoned for a period of six months.

John Fox was the next offender called up, and the Judge addressed remarks of an almost similar character to him, adding that it was clear that he had willfully engaged as a laborer in an illicit distillery in open defiance of the law, and concluded by sentencing him to pay a fine of $1,000 and six months' imprisonment.

Thomas McLaughlin, also connected by laboring in an illicit distillery, although he had only occupied the position for two days, was fined $100 and sent up for four months.

RICHARD KNOWLES, the last of the lot, an employer in an illicit still in the Twelfth Ward, was brought up, and the Judge said: I am asked to suspend sentence in your case but must decline. As this, however, is your first offense, and you had been in the still but one night, and that you had heretofore borne a good character, I deem it, therefore, proper to inflict a light sentence, sufficient, however, to prevent you again engaging in this operation; reminding you also to remember that it is owing to the clemency of the Government that you do not spend a much longer period in confinement. I sentence you to be imprisoned two months and fined $100. This closed the matter, and the Court adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 3.

Before Judge Spencer.

FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Charles Ledyard et al. vs. *William H. Kendall and George P. Tucker.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest against Tucker, one of the defendants. It appeared that plaintiffs sold to defendants $1,000 worth of wines on the representation of Kendall, one of the defendants, that his firm was worth $10,000. The wines were never paid for, and when defendants were sought out, it was found that the stock had been sold, and they were *non est*. Subsequently both were found and arrested under a civil process for obtaining credit under false representations as to their responsibility. It is now sought to vacate the order of arrest against Tucker, on the ground that he was not a party to the misrepresentations. Judge SPENCER granted the motion, but without prejudice, plaintiff making a motion at a future time, on affidavit, showing the complicity of Tucker in the false representations made by his partner.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 3.

Before Judge Larremore.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT—MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

Holloway vs. *Pringle.*—In this case, wherein plaintiff charges defendant, as his agent, with misappropriating large sums of money, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, a motion was made to vacate the order of arrest. No new facts were elicited, the motion having been made on the original affidavits, defendants' counsel claiming that they were insufficient on which to found an order of arrest, the allegations being solely on information and belief.

Judge LARREMORE took the papers and reserved his decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—JULY 3.

OPENING OF THE JULY TERM—CHARGE OF JUDGE BEDFORD.

City Judge GUNNING S. BEDFORD opened the July Term of the Court of General Sessions for the disposal of criminal business, and delivered the usual charge to the Grand Jury, informing them that the calendar for July would be very light.

John Lee, a colored man, pleaded guilty to a charge of inflicting a terrible wound on Samuel Morris, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. When sentence was being imposed on the prisoner he burst out laughing, and seemed to regard the whole thing as a joke. This conduct rendered the Judge indignant, and he sentenced Lee to nine years and six months in the State Prison with hard labor.

Emma Adams, a respectably-attired lady, was charged with stealing a gold watch from Henry Cole while they both resided at Libby's Hotel. The offense was not proved and the prisoner was discharged.

Cornelius O'Brien was indicted for breaking into the store of George Smith, No. 54 Chatham-street, and stealing $154 worth of revolvers. Charles Sollinger, who was convicted of receiving goods, was the only witness against him, and his testimony was discredited. O'Brien was discharged.

Jacob Wilson and William Harcourt were jointly indicted for burglary, in breaking into the store of Mr. Sullivan, No. 56 Duane-street, and stealing shawls worth $1,700. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, stated that Wilson was the proprietor of a low house of infamy, and was a man of exceedingly bad character. The prisoners were convicted. Wilson was sent to the State Prison for five years, and Harcourt for three years.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, July 3—P. M.

We compile from the First of July Schedule of the PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following classification of the Funded (Gold-bearing) Stocks as they now stand. There remains the sum of about $7,000,000 in United States 5-20s to be converted into the New Loan already subscribed for but not yet audited, and exchanged at the Loan Office of the Department. During the month past, the work of conversion amounted to $51,451,950, in addition to which $5,994,800 of United States 5-20s, purchased for the Sinking Fund, were canceled, making the whole reduction of 5-20s bearing six ⅌ cent. interest, since June 1, $57,446,750, of which $47,907,500 were Registered Stocks and $9,539,250 Coupon Bonds.

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, JULY 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$381,804,700	$81,928,800	$463,733,500
5-20s, 1864	43,359,400	45,226,450	88,585,850
5-20s, 1865	121,576,750	46,074,050	167,650,800
5-20s, 1865, (n)	176,899,150	65,684,000	242,583,150
5-20s, 1867	239,460,000	88,786,950	328,246,950
5-20s, 1868	27,797,450	11,621,500	39,418,950
Total 5-20s	$990,897,450	$339,321,750	$1,330,219,200
Sixes, 1881	93,163,800	190,514,300	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	57,154,050	137,413,250	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	7,191,100	52,478,050	59,669,150
Total	$1,162,361,400	$725,772,350	$1,888,133,750
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$219,712,400
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			$124,255,350
Present yearly charge			110,545,700
Reduction in Interest Charge			$13,709,650

The saving in the Yearly Interest charge since June 1 is $874,293. The outstanding Funded Stocks and Treasury Circulation, (exclusive of Accrued Interest,) at the close of the War, on the in-coming of the present Administration, and at the present time, compare respectively as follows:

	July, 1865.	March, 1869.	July, 1871.
U. S. Stocks	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,846,150	$1,888,133,750
Circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	358,860,319
Total	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,247,165,069
Yearly Interest*	151,832,051	126,389,550	110,710,475

* In Gold and Currency.

The Stock Exchange and Gold Room were closed today. On the Street there was a considerable business done in the Public Funds at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on the 5-20s of 1862, which sold up to 114¼ ⅌ cent., and the same on the 1867s, which sold at 112⅞@112¾ ex coupon. The purchases were over a million of dollars, supposed for transmission to London, in place of Exchange. There were Street sales of Gold, also, at an advance of ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., say at 113½@113¾ ⅌ cent., as against 113⅛@113⅜ at the close on Saturday. There was little or no disposition to deal in the Railroads, nearly all the Brokers being out of the Street for the Holidays.

It has been officially announced that the Produce Exchange will be closed on the Fourth of July.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The Anthracite Coal trade continues very active, and prices of coal are barely maintained; indeed, the public sale of Scranton Coal at New-York last week showed an average decline of about thirty cents per ton on cargo prices. Notwithstanding this fact and the steadily increasing supply of Coal, some of the papers claiming to speak for the trade reiterate their declaration of a fortnight ago, that "Coal is selling at its lowest point for this year." As present prices scarcely confirm past predictions, those made now of a like nature it can hardly be hoped will command any very great confidence. Coal ought to be furnished to Philadelphia consumers within the range or $6 to $7 per ton, and if the production was entirely unobstructed, it no doubt could be. The facilities for moving Coal to this city, and, indeed to all the great markets, are extraordinarily large. The capacity of the Reading Railroad in the movement of coal is almost incredible, as is shown by its weekly tonnage reports. For the week ending on the 24th ult. its tonnage was 178,835 tons, and for the year 2,300,321 tons, against 1,714,329 tons to corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 585,902 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 36,412 tons, and for the season 288,838 tons, against 77,846 tons to the same date last year, showing an increase of 210,991 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 44,442 tons, and for the year 786,183 tons, against 1,868,717 tons to corresponding date last year—showing a decrease of 1,082,534 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 61,702 tons, and for the year 275,832 tons, against 1,178,001 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 910,168 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 12,643 tons, and for the year 294,108 tons, against 155,620 tons to corresponding time last year—showing an increase of 138,487 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation, and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for the week was 57,353 tons, and for the season 550,411 tons, against 761,112 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 210,701 tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week 16,100 tons were by the canal, and for the season 84,315 tons, against 173,158 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 88,843 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 29,296 tons, and for the year, 125,262 tons, against 535,183 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 409,921 tons. The Delaware and Hudson Company reports a tonnage for the week of 58,825 tons, and for the year 368,375 tons, against 1,038,800 tons to same time last year—showing a decrease of 670,425 tons. Adding to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 24th ultimo amounted to 422,464 tons, and for the year to 4,093,808 tons, against 6,940,098 tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of Anthracite Coal of 2,846,290 tons. The production of Bituminous Coal for the week was 52,153 tons, and for the year 995,152 tons, against 715,449 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 279,703 tons. The total production of all kinds of Coal for the week was 474,617 tons, and for the year 5,088,960 tons, against 7,655,547 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 2,566,587 tons. Prices by the cargo rule steady, as follows: Schuylkill red ash at $5 25@$5 50, white ash lump $4 25@$4 50, steam-boat $4 50, broken $4 50@$4 75, egg and stove $4 75, and chesnut $3 75@$4. Shenandoah lump $4 50, steam-boat $4 50, broken $4 75, egg and stove $5@$5 25, chesnut $4. At Richmond vessels are in fair supply at $2 25@$2 35 to Boston, Charlestown and immediate vicinity; $2 to Newport, $2 to Providence, $1 75 to Bridgeport, $2 to New-Bedford, and $1 35@$1 40 to New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Williamsburg and Jersey City. There is a fair supply of orders in the market for Coal, though the trade can by no means be considered active. In order to stimulate the Schuylkill Coal trade and enable operators in that region to compete with the most favored of the Anthracite Coal regions, the Reading Railroad Company have readjusted their tolls, as follows: To points east of New-Brunswick, 40 cents drawback, and to points south of Cape Henry, 20 cents drawback for July. For August, 20 cents on a ton. For September, no drawbacks, and in October the tolls, &c., will be advanced. The rates by canal will follow those of the road. There are occasional difficulties between the operators and the Working Men's Benevolent Association, in both the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, but they are not of a character to at all affect the trade or to unsettle prices of Coal in the market."

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $2,733,930.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.,
Offer their services for funding the bonds of the State of Virginia at one-quarter of one per cent. and express charges.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND EXCHANGE.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest by

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 3, 1871.

Business in the wholesale line has been generally suspended today.... At the Produce Exchange the attendance was very slim, and trade negotiations exhibited but little spirit. The receipts of Produce were liberal. Flour was in quite limited request and without essential alteration in price. Wheat was depressed and quoted lower on a light movement on the basis of $1 42½@1 43½ for Straight No. 2 Chicago; $1 45 for Straight No. 1 do.; $1 45@$1 47 for prime to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 48 for strictly prime No. 1 do.; $1 52@$1 60 for small lots of old and new Amber Winter. Total sales, 59,000 bushels. Corn has been in less request at from 66c.@72c. for the range of grades of mixed Western, chiefly at 70½c.@71½c. for dry samples, with sales reported of about 108,000 bushels. Oats have been lightly dealt in on the basis of 64½c.@65c. for mixed Western; sales, 51,000 bushels.... Provisions were quite dull, with new Mess Pork quoted at $15 37½ for prompt, $15 37½ seller July, and $15 50 seller August, with sales reported of 1,300 bbls., all told; and Lard quoted at 10c.@10⅛c., chiefly 10c. for City, and 10⅛c.@10⅜c. for prime Western Steam, the latter in part for seller July, with sales reported of 1,150 tcs. Other kinds of Provisions were partially neglected. Whisky was nominal at 93c. ⅌ gallon. Freights were dull and essentially unaltered as to rates, the Grain quotations by steam to Liverpool having 8d. for Corn and 8½d. for Wheat ⅌ bushel, with engagements reported of 19,000 bushels. The chartering business was wholly devoid of animation. Two or three vessels were reported closed for Continental ports direct, at about previous figures.... Outside of the dealings at the Produce Exchange, the reported movements in produce and merchandise were unimportant, and values were quoted about as on Saturday.... All the other prominent commercial centres were closed throughout the day, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by them last week.... Of Rio Coffee, 1,500 bags by the *Humboldt* were reported sold on private terms, with receipts for the week of 22,153 bags; sales, 7,293 bags; stock here this evening as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 113,023 bags, and at all the distributing ports, of 203,446 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary, 10c.@10½c.; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; good, 11¼c.@11½c.; prime, 12c.@12¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., in bond, with 60 days' credit. Of Sugars, 300 and 400 hhds. were disposed of at full prices.... The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	17	Leather, rolls	370
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Leather, sides	21,555
Cotton, bales	3,359	Moss, bales	82
Cotton-seed, bags	767	Resin, bbls	47
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	156	Oil-cake, pks	408
Copper, bbls	114	Pork, pks	97
Eggs, bbls	1,197	Beef, pks	60
Flour, bbls	14,315	Lard, pks	673
Wheat, bushels	174,157	Stearine, pks	50
Corn, bushels	278,089	Butter, pks	2,535
Oats, bushels	14,050	Cheese, pks	3,486
Flax-seed, bags	5	Tallow, pks	281
Beans, bbls	5	Lard-oil, bbls	20
Corn-meal, bags	200	Sumac, bags	728
Ginseng, pks	6	Tobacco, hhds	392
Hemp, bales	14	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	774
Hops, bales	87	Whisky, bbls	242
Hides, No.	1,387	Wool, bales	2,416
Hides, bales	804		

The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 3,359 bales, including 2,139 from New-Orleans, 252 bales from Norfolk, 720 bales from Galveston, 80 bales from Savannah, 168 bales ⅌ rail.

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—25 hhds. Tallow, 8 cases Lamps, 664 hhds. Tobacco, 9 tcs. Tobacco, 1,041 boxes Cheese, 29,280 bushels Wheat, 35,018 bushels Corn, 88 cases Sewing-machines, 375 hhds. Syrup, 100 boxes Bacon, 130 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Parthia*, for Liverpool—1,041 boxes Cheese, 89 hhds. Tobacco, 39,403 bushels Corn, 49 bales Cotton, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 10 cases Sewing-machines.

By the bark *Sea*, for Liverpool—500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 20 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 2,700 cases Oil, 250 bbls. Oil.

By the ship *Ariana*, for London—40 cases Refined Petroleum, 225 hhds. Tobacco, 300 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 4,800 Staves, 936 bbls. Resin, 1,500 bbls. Tar, 19,047 bushels Wheat, 12,982 lbs. Tallow, 8,263 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Khersonese*, for London—33 pks. Oil, 50 bales Hog-hair, 7,791 bags Oil-cake, 992 bales Oil-cake, 404 hhds. Tobacco, 700 bales Hops, 1,000 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Anglia*, for Glasgow—1,908 boxes Cheese, 15 boxes Bacon, 235 cases Sewing-machines, 14 boxes Machinery, 45 hhds. Tallow, 60 pks. Butter, 2,520 Staves, 48 bbls. Oil, 31,298 bushels Wheat, 12,566 bushels Corn, 100 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 519 bbls. Flour, 20 tcs. Lard, 34 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Friedlief*, for Penarth Roads and orders—28,623 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Herman*, for Stettin—2,683 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Cail Georg*, for Bremen—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 98 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—8,079 bushels Rye, 16,574 bushels Corn, 236 bbls. Resin, 8 bales Furs, 117 hhds. Tobacco, 59 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 500 boxes Extract, 290 bales Tobacco, 52 cases Tobacco, 100 tcs. Lard, 250 bbls. Oil, 39 pks. Bone.

By the bark *Luciana*, for Serra Trieste—200 cases Refined Petroleum, 997 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,499 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Meteor*, for Rotterdam—24,916 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Gutona*, for Hamburg—4,532 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

The movements in Wool, during the past month, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & RITHING BROS. notice thus: "Prices of Wool have advanced still more during the past month, and the market continues active. Fleece Wools have lately arrived freely, but offerings are not large, as holders have not yet brought their stocks on the market. The high rates obtained in the country render holders disinclined to press sales. Pulled Wools are in nominal stock, and are much wanted. California Wools have not been neglected, and better rates have been obtained. Stocks, as yet, are small, a large portion of the receipts going directly into consumption. Texas Wools sell freely on arrival, and there is but little of this description offering. Fine foreign Wools have continued in good demand at higher rates. Capes have received more attention, but Mestizas have also been moved largely. The advance which occurred at the beginning of the London sales of Colonial Wools on the 22d ult., has given a firmer tone to the market for these descriptions. There is no stock of Carpet Wools. Parcels are usually taken to arrive, and an advance of about 10 ⅌ cent. on desirable kinds has been made during the month. The London sales of Colonial Wools began on 22d ult. with good competition, and an advance on all Australian descriptions of 1½d. The offering comprised about 240,000 bales. At the last series about 10,000 bales came to this country. There will be a sale of East India Wools in Liverpool, beginning on 18th inst. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 ℔s.; 1869, 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 ℔s.; 1870, 28,304 bales, 13,024,849 ℔s.; from Jan. 1 to May 27, 1871, 26,416 bales, 12,771,967 ℔s.; for month ending June 24, 1871, 5,577 bales, 3,176,917 ℔s."

Of the sales of Wool in June, Messrs. WALTER BROWN & SON furnish this summary: "The following are the sales during the month, as reported: 1,288,500 ℔s. Fleece and Pulled at 20c.@48½c.; 37,000 ℔s. Tub at 62c.@66c.; 26,000 ℔s. Combing at 43c.@55c.; 35,000 ℔s. Noils at 25c.@60c.; 215,500 ℔s. Scoured at 60c.@$1; 1,353,200 ℔s. California at 23½c.@47c.; 580,000 ℔s. Texas at 26½c.@42½c.; 41,500 ℔s. Georgia, private terms; 33,000 ℔s. Virginia at 24c.@55c.; 5,000 ℔s. Shearlings at 35c.; 1,930,500 ℔s. Cape at 37c.@40c.; 845,500 ℔s. Mestiza at 31c.@70c.; 66,000 ℔s. Mexican at 25c.@31½c.; 1,030 bales Smyrna at 19½c.@29c., gold; Persian, 8,000 ℔s. at 42c.; 30 bales Morocco, private terms; 25,000 ℔s. African, private terms; 10,000 ℔s. Santa Fe at 28½c.@32½c.; 60 bales East India, private terms; 25,000 ℔s. Australian at 51c.; total, 7,632,300 ℔s. Receipts of Domestic Wools during the month are 20,413 bales. Coastwise—California, 332 bales; New-Orleans, 872 bales; Texas, 2,965 bags; Savannah, 596 bags; Baltimore, 561 bags; Old Dominion, 108 bags; Philadelphia, 535 bags; North Carolina, 13 bags; total, 26,395 bales and bags. The imports of the month as published are, Liverpool, 3,202 bales; Montevideo, 977 bales; Rio Grande, 16 bales; total, 4,195 bales."

The export clearances from Philadelphia since our last have been: To Antwerp, by the ship *J. Montgomery*, 327,738½ gallons Refined Petroleum; to Antwerp, by the bark *Mary Lawton*, 215,932½ gallons Refined Petroleum; to Hamburg, by the ship *Leamington*, 312,900 gallons Refined Petroleum; to Bremen, by the ship *Moltke*, 267,137 gallons Refined Petroleum; to Elsinore for orders, by the bark *Amanda*, 83,515 gallons Refined Petroleum, and to Marseilles by the brig *Keystone*, 114,827 gallons Crude Petroleum.

The following boats passed Fultonville for the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., July 1, 1871:

Lumber—Edward Gleason, L. A. Ward, Samuel Scott, Smith & Post, Soldier Boy, Wm. Haskins, Sheridan, Ira Gould, H. Huntley, S. B. Whittaker, Oswego; J. C. Roebeck, W. H. Decker, Rossanna, Andrew Case, Buffalo; A. Eastwood, C. H. Watkins, Cora, Tonawanda; Hyslop, Boonville; E. M. Phillips, Utica.

Ashes—Geo. Harris, Buffalo.

Coal—U. S. Grant, Buffalo; Young Edward, Fair Oaks, Andrews and Cleveland, Geneva.

Corn—Newark, Simcoe, Alfred & Albert, Beaufort, Orivle, A. S. Page, Harley Judd, A. S. Kinne, L. J. Bennett, Robt. E. Sherlock, Walter Burling, Jennie Sloan, S. A. Coville, Jr., John G. Cullen, B. B. Burt, Lalla Rook, Buffalo; Edward F. Rice, Oswego.

Wheat—W. S. Nelson, Levi B. Howell, Oswego; W. H. Groot, A. Y. Newkirk, Buffalo.

Staves—M. H. McCarthy, Lockport.

Salt—Lillian, Syracuse.

Oats—J. N. Westfall, Buffalo.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 3, 1871.

The trade in horned Cattle is just now seriously depressed from various causes combining against it, particularly oversupply, the heavy weather and the approaching national holiday. On yesterday, at Weehawken Yards, trade was slow and the quality generally inferior, prices from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6@7¾ cwt. on 56@57 ℔s. to the cwt. net. This forenoon at One Hundred-street Yards, trade was on the same basis as above, only the horned Cattle ranged from common to good sold from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾@8¾ cwt. on 57@58 ℔s. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue poor in quality and slow of sale, prices ranging from $40@$67 ⅌ head. Veals are fallen in price, and come to hand thin and scraggy; they sold today at 8c.@9c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep and Lambs hold firm—Sheep from 5¼c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔., Lambs from 8c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., quality not so good as usual this forenoon. Hogs sold today entirely on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 48 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Also, for LAMB & THOMPSON, 73 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Had on hand 37 Steers, Texans, remained unsold. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 119 Steers, Illinois and Missouris mixed, common Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6¾@7¾ cwt. H. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 127 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. SEALY & HEALY sold for selves 51 Steers, Illinois plain Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. Also, 98 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. T. GELLES sold for self 62 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Also, 84 Steers, Kansas rough Cattle, at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for FITCH & CASSELL 110 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8@8¼ cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 82 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; also 62 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., and again 34 Steers, Illinois, fat, smooth Cattle, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt. J. & T. WAIXELL sold for selves 100 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 80 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for J. BENNETT 90 Steers, Illinois, plain Cattle, at 12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; also 48 Steers, Ohio, fat, smooth Cattle, from 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔. W. FITCH sold for CASSEL and self 191 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; also for L. SIMS 98 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., and again for same, 42 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 12½c.@13½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP YARDS.

S. MCGRAW sold 28 Lambs for $1,703 27; 20 Veals for $1,415 29. J. KERBY sold 20 Lambs, weight 1,240 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,100 ℔s., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 250 ℔s., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 140 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 258 Sheep, weight 23,700 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 101 Sheep, weight 9,770 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 6 Sheep, weight 815 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 Sheep, weight 1,740 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 38 Veals, weight 5,155 ℔s., at 8½c. ⅌ ℔.; 107 Lambs, weight 6,330 ℔s., at 9c. ⅌ ℔.; 137 Lambs, weight 7,290 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 1, 1871: 2,978 head of horned Cattle, 8,724 Sheep and Lambs, 12,705 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 3, 1871: 1,956 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 3 Veals. Western Stock: 8 head of horned Cattle, 28 Cows, 796 Veals, 200 Sheep. Weekly report of sales effected at Chamberlin's Yards for week ending July 3, 1871: 1,280 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; range of prices for Lambs, 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.; 13 Beeves at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔.; 36 Cows and Calves, sold together, at $40@$60@$80 ⅌ head; 708 Veals at 8c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—COTTON—Middling at 19½c. FLOUR—Only in small orders demand; Choice Winter Superfine, $5; Extra Spring, $5 25; double extra Spring, $5 50. WHEAT dull; declined from 2c.@5c., and active at decline; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 11; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20@$1 23; No. 2 White, $1 20, all inspected. CORN easier; Mixed, on track, 49c.@50c.; do., sacked, 57½c.@58½c. OATS opened firm but closed dull; 52½c.@53c. for Bulk, on track; 60c., sacked. RYE dull at 75c.@80c. TOBACCO strong. HEMP firmer at $1 15@$1 50 for prime to choice Undressed. BAGGING dull at 20c.@22c. PORK firm at $15 75@$16. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Clear, 9¾c.; outside price on orders. HAMS—Sugar-cured canvassed, 15½c. LARD—Kettle-rendered, 10¾c. Live HOGS steady at $3 50@$4. CATTLE dull at $2@$3 25. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 600 Hogs, 890 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 3.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales 3,300 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; sales one car No. 1 Red Winter at $1 50; No. 1 Milwaukee Club scarce; quoted nominally $1 43. CORN dull and lower; sales 2,700 bushels, in lots, at 66c.; 1,400 bushels, in lots, at 65c.; and 3,000 bushels at 64c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 91c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—70,000 bushels Wheat, 124,000 bushels Corn, 4,635,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—30,700 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 958,000 feet Lumber.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 20½c.@20¾c.; net receipts, 151 bales; gross receipts, 360 bales; exports, coastwise, 116 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 2,435 bales. FLOUR dull and lower on low and not strictly sound; Howard-street Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 75; do. Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 75. WHEAT dull and lower except Amber lots; White, $1 30@$1 70; Amber, $1 60@$1 70; prime Red, $1 45@$1 55; fair to good, $1 25@$1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 45@$1 50. CORN dull; White Southern, 80c.@81c.; Yellow do., 74c.; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c. OATS dull at 58c.@60c. Mess PORK steady at $16. BACON—Advancing tendency and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Rib Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.@9½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 17c. LARD steady at 11c.@11½c. WHISKY firmer at 93½c.

CINCINNATI, July 3.—COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; Middling, 20¾c.@21c. FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT—Sales of new Red at $1 27@$1 30; old, $1 30. CORN unchanged and quiet. RYE dull and unchanged at 88c.@90c. OATS steady with a moderate demand at 52c.@57c. PROVISIONS—Demand light; holders firm, except for Bulk Shoulders, which are in good demand at 6c.; now held at 6¼c.; all other articles unchanged. HOGS dull and declined to $4 15@$4 40; receipts, 4,000 head. CATTLE dull and unchanged. WHISKY in fair demand and firm at 89c.

LOUISVILLE, July 3.—TOBACCO active and very firm at unchanged prices; sales, 172 hhds. COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $6 25. WHEAT—Old, firm at $1 50; sales of new Red at $1 30. CORN firm; shelled, sacked, 72c. RYE quiet and steady. OATS quiet and steady. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. Mess PORK, $16. BACON—7c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9½c. for Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15½c.; plain HAMS, 14½c. LARD, 10½c.@11½c. WHISKY firm at 89c.

CHICAGO, July 3.—No regular Board today. WHEAT active; No. 2 Spring at $1 19@$1 20¼, seller during month. CORN fairly active; No. 2 Mixed 51½c.@52¼c., seller during the month. OATS nominal and inactive. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS nominal. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 335,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, and 2,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 579,000 bushels Corn, and 41,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS quiet and steady.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales at 20½c.; receipts, 400 bales; shipments, 370 bales. FLOUR in fair demand—advanced 10c.; Family, $6 50@$7. CORN—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at 72c. OATS steady, with moderate demand at 63c. LARD quiet and weak at 10½c.@11¼c. PORK—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales at $16 50. BACON quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c., and Clear Sides, 9½c.

ALBANY, July 3.—WHEAT dull and neglected. RYE quiet. CORN in moderate request and steady; sales, 1,100 bushels Western Mixed, in store, at 72c., and 4,100 bushels do. do. at 71½c., taken at the bills. OATS steady; sales, 1 car Western at 66½c., and 300 bags State at 68c. BARLEY MALT quiet. The Board of Trade has adjourned until Wednesday.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and market unsettled; No. 1 Red Winter offered at $1 37 on the spot without buyers; sales, 3,000 bushels at $1 30. CORN unchanged. OATS steady, with a moderate demand, at 58c. Crude PETROLEUM steady at $5 60@$5 65; Refined at 24c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; net receipts, 2,269 bales; gross, 3,690 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,438 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 59,758 bales.

DETROIT, July 3.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra at $1 40; No. 1 at $1 38@$1 40. CORN—Provost at at 60½c. OATS quiet and unchanged at 56½c.

CHARLESTON, July 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 267 bales; exports, coastwise, 105 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 160 bales; exports, coastwise, 844 bales; stock, 8,413 bales; sales, 100 bales.

BOSTON, July 3.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 13 bales; gross, 260 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

NORFOLK, July 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@19c.; net receipts, 178 bales; exports coastwise, 218 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,473 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 3.—COTTON firm; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 40 bales; exports coastwise, bales; stock, 763 bales.

MOBILE, July 3.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 93 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 1,195 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 3—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91⅞; 1865, old, 91; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 88¾.

1¼ P. M.—American Securities are firm at the following quotations: United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91¾; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1865, old, 91¼; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1867, 90⅞.

4¼ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and the account. United States Bonds—Five-twenties, 1862, 91¾; 1865, 91⅛; 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, July 1—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅞@97⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 1—Evening.—The Bourse closed excited. Rentes, 54f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, July 3—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ⅌ quarter.

3 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firm. The sales are still estimated at 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton nearly due from New-Orleans have been made at 9⅛d. for Middling.

4½ P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; sales of the day, 15,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for export and speculation. WHEAT—California White, 11s. 7d.; Red Spring, 1s. 8d.@10s. 6d.; Red Winter, 11s. 3d. CORN, 30s. CHEESE 57s. TURPENTINE, 42s.

LONDON, July 3—4½ P. M.—TALLOW, 43s. 9d.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th st.
THE LONG STRIKE. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Stoddart, Williamson, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Flora Clayton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
DELMONICO'S; OR, LARKS UP THE HUDSON. Leading characters by Messrs. D. H. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner 6th-av.
THE MAN O'AIRLIE. Leading characters by Messrs. Lawrence Barrett, Sheridan, and Miss Seldon.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE COLLEEN BAWN. Leading characters by Messrs. John Collins, C. Wheatleigh, and Miss Emma Howson.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THREE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TODAY. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.
3d-av., near 63d-st.
WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* New-York Times *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The result of the elections in France is favorable to the present Administration, between eighty and ninety moderate Republicans out of the 114 Deputies having been chosen. MM. Gambetta, Victor Hugo, Duvergier and Magne, and Gens. Faidherbe and Cissey, are among the successful candidates, and M. Rouher is among the defeated. The Orleans Princes dined with M. Thiers on Saturday, but no political importance is ascribed to the incident. Germans are again employed in the Paris sugar-refineries. A Court-martial to try the Communists opens today in Paris. M. Rochefort is pronounced insane. The Lyons Deputies protest against the proposed tax on silk....The British census shows that the cotton centres which suffered so much from lack of raw material during the Southerners' rebellion in the United States, have actually suffered a decrease of population since 1860, which is attributed to emigration during the hard times. It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from the position of British Ambassador at Vienna, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Alexander Buchanan; Lord Loftus, the present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburg. Mr. Odo Russell, who goes to Berlin, will be replaced in the Foreign Office by Lord Tenterden. There were disturbances by the Orangemen on Saturday at Lurgan, a market town of Ireland. The Prince Imperial Frederick William, of Germany, and his wife, leave today for England....The representatives of Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain and the United States, to the Italian Court, have arrived in Rome. King Victor Emmanuel reached that city yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the citizens.

GENERAL.

By the overturning of a row-boat at Irondequoit Bay, near Rochester, yesterday, Miss Ella Leland, aged twenty-two years, a teacher in Public School No. 15; Miss Carrie Abel, aged fifteen years, of New-York City, and Keeler B. Byam, of Rochester, were drowned.

Acting Gov. George A. Black, of Utah, in a proclamation issued at Salt Lake June 30, forbids the assembling of the militia or any armed force in Utah. He does not recognize any Commander-in-Chief but the Governor.

The Cuban General, Frederico Cavada, was captured yesterday by the gun-boat *Neptuno* as he was attempting to leave the island. He was taken to Puerto Principe for trial, and will certainly be executed. The Cuban Admiral Osorio has also been captured by the same gun-boat, and he was sent to Nuevitas for trial.

The ratifications of the Treaty of Washington, which was signed here by the United States and British Commissioners on the 8th of May last, were exchanged at London on the 17th ult., the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The treaty will be proclaimed today, the anniversary of American independence.

Of the fleet of sixteen yachts which left New-York on Saturday night, nine made their appearance at Cape Island at 9½ on yesterday morning, Commodore Bennett's *Dauntless* and Osgood's *Sappho* in the lead, followed at a distance of three miles by seven other schooners. The rest of the fleet were compelled by rough weather to put back to New-York. The yachts that got through anchored off the light-ship on Sunday night, and on coming up yesterday morning were met by the United States Navy tug *Pinta*, having on board the Regatta Committee, and escorted to the anchorage off the steam-boat landing, when the courtesies of a formal reception were tendered them.

A party of negroes fired into the house of Angus Red, a planter in Barnwell County, South Carolina, on Saturday, killing Thomas A. Lowe and wounding Red, his wife and his mother. The attack is believed to have been instigated by a negro overseer whom Red had discharged for stealing. The negroes are still at large.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of Pius IX. was celebrated in San Francisco on Sunday. A telegram was sent to Rome, expressing the hope that he might live to see the States of the Church and "his freedom" restored.

But little has been heard recently about that projected Annexation Convention at Niagara Falls today, which was intended to encourage and consolidate the friends of the union of Canada to this country. But, perhaps, as the call premises, and as a striking illustration of the purpose of the Convention, the "old ship Monarchy," rotten, dismasted, with bulwarks stove in, and despoiled of its ornaments and gilding, *will* be sent over the Falls, to be dashed to pieces on the everlasting rocks of liberty beneath.

Purser Chas. E. Denslow, of steam-ship *Havana*, from Havana, will please accept our thanks for favors.

Our National Anniversary.

Citizens of the United States may rejoice deeply and rationally today over their position as a nation. Other anniversaries have been more jubilant—as the one that followed Appomattox—but none have ever come to us when we could look more proudly at the past, more confidently toward the future. Peace is within all our borders, and Liberty, after bitter experiences, is justified of her children. Peace, too, greets us from all foreign shores. The shadow of resentment, distrust, and ill temper that lay upon our relations with Great Britain is dissipated, and the calm of mutual confidence and content marks, and for many years bids fair to mark, our friendly intercourse. A President whose constitutional authority is undisputed in every State of the Union, and a Senate in which every seat is filled, have made with the United Kingdom a treaty which removes the last traces of our civil war, marks the very highest attainment in the intercourse of nations, and sets an example whose influence cannot easily be overrated.

Our Government, which has thus far reached the most advanced rank among the instruments of civilization, and which has shown itself efficient in its highest functions at home and abroad, is, we must remember, the logical result of the Declaration, the anniversary of which our people are enthusiastically celebrating today. Our constitutional system is but an attempt to apply in practice the principle that all just Governments rest on the consent of the governed. That this attempt has attained the success it has, may well make every citizen of our country happy and proud. Other nations have essayed the adoption of the principle and failed. Others have even employed the representative machinery which we employ, with but meagre results. What we have done is to show that as a nation we are worthy of the institutions we enjoy, that we can bring to their support a constant, intelligent and progressive public opinion. We have proven that a Republic is possible which neither tolerates the license of a mob nor surrenders to the aggressions of usurpers. We do not recognize the two forms which an acute French critic says are the alternatives for his countrymen—a Convention or an Empire. We have shown that with us not even civil war can throw down the safeguards of liberty, and that after the last crucial test of the endurance of our institutions, our people are more fit than ever for self-government, more ready and able to perfect the machinery therefor, and less exposed than ever either to usurpation or corruption.

The people of Europe today are divided between those who dread and those who long for progress toward popular government. Both classes feel that any such progress is almost sure to be accompanied by conflict and danger. The Commune has revealed to all parties at once the strength of the feelings by which its constituency was driven on to its terrible excesses, and the difficulty in Europe of gaining any indulgence for those feelings except by revolution. And the prospect is to all—the followers and the foes of popular government—one of nearly certain confusion, bloodshed and peril. Our country faces the future with no such misgivings. We do not conceal from ourselves that there are dangerous elements in our midst. We do not deny that the sources of political power are deeply tainted with ignorance and vice. We cannot help seeing that the machinery of popular government is subject both to perversion and partial destruction. We are not blind to the evils which the universal possession of the ballot creates in our large cities, nor to the villainy that fattens on those evils. But we believe that our system of government can, by its own force, overcome these obstacles to pure, just and efficient administration. We believe that there is immense strength to our Government, in the fact that even bad elements can gain influence in it without revolution, and that they can be again driven from it without a civil war. We confide in nothing more than in the native powers of our system to digest all, assimilate what is good, and ultimately to cast out what is bad. If we have the material of a bloody Commune among us, we can regard its development as capable of control. It has no necessity of scaling the Capitol at Albany to obtain nearly all it wants from legislation, and there will be no need of a siege of New-York by the authorities at Washington to drive it out.

Our confidence in the future is justified by our past. The nation has had the rare opportunity of growing gradually in the exercise of political power. We have been free from our boyhood, and were not reared in slavery or ignorance until our more matured strength frightened our rulers into giving us our rights. Our liberties, therefore, have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. In the prime of young manhood we can bring to their exercise the intelligence and temperance of familiarity and experience. We can cherish them without abusing them. We can extend them beyond our borders, or widen our borders to include others in their enjoyment without violence, and without the mischievously-narrow zeal of propagandism.

The Verdict of the Newark Coroner's Jury.

Is a Coroner's inquest always to be ridiculous? Was it one of Shakespeare's perceptions of eternal truth and eternal absurdity when he arrested the progress of his great philosophical tragedy to its sanguinary ending to interpose a mild caricature of "crowner's quest law?" It would seem so. It always has been so in modern days; and, during the past few years, in and about New-York, since the time when Coroner Connery furnished the public daily, for a fortnight, with occasion for laughter in the inquest upon the Burdell murder, there has been but one like investigation of note which had not, in its progress or its conclusion, something of the ridiculous. That one was the inquest upon the murder of Mr. Nathan. The jury in that case seemed to be men of good sense and discretion. Their foreman, Mr. Maunsel Field, was a man not only of culture and judgment, but of experience in affairs; and the consequence was that, when, after a very thorough investigation, the jury could not discover any clue to unraveling the mystery of the murder, they, by their foreman, simply said so, and asked to be relieved of further labor until the discovery of new evidence.

We cannot expect always to have Coroners' juries of that quality with such a foreman; but is common sense so scarce, and is the little law needful for the Coroner's office so hard to find in a local politician that juries cannot be properly instructed as to their duties, and cannot discharge them like reasonable creatures? Here is the verdict in this Newark murder. The case was so simple that to blunder about the verdict was really difficult. And yet the jury accomplished it. There was nothing at all for them to say but that they found that Oliver S. Halsted was shot to death by George Botts. Such a simple discharge of a manifest duty, however, would not satisfy them, and they rendered the following extraordinary result of their labors:

> "We find that George Botts, of the City of Newark, on the 2d day of July, 1871, in said City of Newark, in the County of Essex, did feloniously kill and murder Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., by shooting him in the left breast with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet."

This verdict is not only absurd in its pompous and pretentious particularity, but it is entirely from the purpose. It is chiefly an opinion upon a subject with which a Coroner's jury have no concern whatever. It is wrong in the beginning—in the very first clause. The jury finds that George Botts did something. Now, they were not summoned to find out what George Botts had been about, but how a certain man, whose body was shown them, came to his death. The condition of Oliver Halsted, and not the doing of George Botts, was the real subject of their inquiry, and the latter came before them, only in relation to the former. They then say that George Botts feloniously killed and murdered Oliver Halsted. (The *and* is delicious.) In fact, they assume to convict Botts of felony, of murder. It is a wonder that they did not proceed to pass sentence on him and issue a warrant for its execution. They were called together, not to try George Botts, but to say by what means Oliver Halsted was killed. The motive and the degree of criminality in his slayer was nothing to them, as a Coroners' jury; and any expression of opinion on their part upon that subject was entirely impertinent. The fact of killing was the limit of their province of inquiry; and whether it was by law felonious, or whether there was sufficient malice prepense to make it murder, they had no business to express an opinion.

In cases of homicide so open and clear as the one in question, a Coroner's inquest is a mere formality, necessary, but therefore, none the less merely formal. The chief use of a Coroner and his jury is to protect the public against concealed murderers. Such it has been from its early institution. It is the simplest and most natural proceeding that could be thought of. A man is found dead, the cause of his death is not apparent, the agent not known. A dozen "good men" among his neighbors are called in, and under the supervision of a public officer, they inquire how it was that this man who yesterday, or last week, was among them living, lies now before them dead. They find that his death came by natural causes, or by accident, or by his own hand, or by that of another. There their function ends. If they find that he was killed by another man, their duty is fully discharged when they say so. Whether the act were murder, or manslaughter, or justifiable homicide, or laudable, it is not within their province to decide. That is the business of a court of law especially constituted for such purposes. Therefore, also, much of the evidence generally taken on inquests is entirely from the purpose. All evidence of motive on the part of the homicide, and as to his previous history, and his relations with the subject of the inquest, is entirely superfluous, and more than superfluous. In this case, for instance, the evidence of Mrs. Wilson and the physician was all-sufficient for the Coroner's purpose. The matter would not have been helped if a thousand men, women and children had come forward to make their "statements" about the murderer and his victim, and the *causa teterrima belli*.

The verdict closes with the assertion that the felony and the murder were committed by shooting Mr. Halsted "in the left breast with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet." This is amazing. But, naturally enough, what began in presumption ends in absurdity. And could absurdity go further? What was it, to the purpose whether the wound was in the left breast or the right hip, or whether the weapon was a pistol or a blunderbuss? This is foolish enough; but the verdict goes on to a more minute and pretentious particularity, and as to the loading of the pistol, reaches the height of ridiculous fussiness. What matter whether the pistol was loaded with gunpowder, or gun-cotton, or nitro-glycerine, or air, or—gas! What was it to the Coroner and his jury whether the bullets were made of lead, lead, lead, or of iron, or of silver, to shoot enchanted creatures with? More fatuity could hardly be crowded into half a dozen lines than was gathered together by the writer of this verdict. As in the former part the style of a conviction on trial is assumed, so in the latter that of an indictment is adopted. A Coroner's inquest has just as much business with one as with the other. And, fortunately, this jury does not have the drawing of indictments. If they did, more murderers than do now escape would escape conviction. For, after indicting a man for killing another by shooting him in the left breast with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and a leaden bullet, the prosecutor is not allowed to prove a killing by shooting in the head by a musket loaded with gun-cotton and an iron bullet.

The whole business of Coroners' inquests needs to be thoroughly reformed. In most cases these inquests are merely formal, and not essential to the administration of justice; and in those in which there is really a question of importance to be decided, there is too frequently an exhibition of feeble and pompous incompetency, and, often, impertinence. The reform can, however, only come when Coroners, instead of being elected because they have done certain party work, are appointed because of their fitness for the office by the possession of a little common sense and common law.

The Tammany Powwow.

We are sorry to hear that the grand Fourth of July powwow of the Sachems, warriors and braves of Tammany, which is to come off at the Wigwam today, and for which extraordinary preparations have been made in the way of "long talks," "short talks," "fire water," "pipes" and "tobacco," is likely to prove a fizzle. The "ten thousand invitations" that were sent out to the head men of the tribes in other States don't appear to have been responded to. The idea of being "welcomed" to the wigwam by "Boss" Tweed and shown the City elephant by Mayor Hall was too much for the rural "injun," and he has wisely concluded to stay at home and celebrate the day in his native forest. Even the "favorite son" of St. Tammany, who was to do the "long talk," and astound his brother Sachems with his gubernatorial wisdom, has given them the slip, and they are forced to fall back on a dilapidated and obscure warrior named Runyon, from the coal regions of New-Jersey. For "short talk" they will have to depend mainly on that frisky young half-breed, yclept "Sunset" Cox, from Ohio, who, like Mayor Hall, is "always ready to make a speech," but, unlike the Mayor, will not "always say just what they tell him to." He is an unsafe councillor at the best, and the Sachems will do well to withhold the "fire-water" till after he has had his "talk," lest he should get dizzy-headed, and call for three cheers for the enemy.

The truth is, we are afraid the Tammany celebrations of the Fourth of July, like other Tammany institutions and customs, are getting unpopular with the less civilized Democratic tribes in other parts of the country. An impression has somehow got abroad that the tribe of St. Tammany are a degenerate and mongrel set of bogus Indians, who have long since lost all the noble qualities of the native red man, and are wholly given over to money-making, gluttony, drunkenness, thievery and plunder. They don't like the style of their ornaments. Instead of the plain trinkets, the war paint, and the feathers that satisfied their ancestors, the Tammany braves set their hearts on costly jewels, gold watch guards, charms, Americus Club badges, and diamond shoe-buttons. They have transformed that graceful nasal ornament, the "Ring," into an emblem of corruption and robbery. The head Sachems have debauched the young warriors with "fire water" and public pap, until they are no longer the "braves" their fathers were, but allow themselves to become slavish tools in the hands of designing chiefs. In a word, they have brought a stigma upon the Indian character, and have made the name of Tammany Democracy a stench in the nostrils of the people. In vain they try to recover their lost prestige by holding these annual Fourth of July powwows under the name of "patriotism." The outside tribes see through the flimsy disguise, and understand full well the selfishness and lust of power that prompts the Tammany Sachems. Hence they refuse the seductive invitations to join in the festivities of the Wigwam, and leave Grand Sachem Tweed, with his besotted braves and warriors, to guzzle their "fire-water," unshared by confederated tribes.

A Last Word for the Sick.

When these lines are laid before the reader, the annual feast of discord will have already begun. Chinese crackers will be filling the air with their crepitant horrors, while the incessant rattle of small arms and booming of minute-guns complete the massacre of quiet. The event which all this commemorates, is a memorable and a glorious one. And though it is to be feared, that most of the celebrants will give little heed to the true significance of the occasion, we should not grudge them their holiday, even if their way of spending it does seem a little irrational. Holidays with us are too few and too sadly needed, that we should wish to mar the pleasantness of the few we have. And if noise is inseparable from the due observance of the Fourth, people who dislike noise must either fly from it or summon a little extra patience. To such as are in a good health this, for a few hours at least, will not be a difficult matter. Failing in this, too sensitive nerves may always find a refuge in flight. Besides the numerous pleasant places of resort within easy reach of the City, where the quiet-loving citizen may betake himself, our columns give notice of various excursions down the Bay and up the river, whereon one may pass the entire day on the water without going near the clamorous land at all.

We trust that all our readers will enjoy themselves thoroughly on this the nation's holiday. But let us not forget in our enjoyment, the many among us who are neither so well able to stand or to fly from the racket of our merriment. We take this last chance to invoke anew the consideration of all for the invalids in public hospitals and private residences. For many such the day at best must be a day of suffering. Let not their pain be intensified by wanton carelessness or cruelty. We should have been glad to see this immunity secured by proper municipal ordinances. But since this has seemed impracticable or unnecessary to the authorities, a greater duty is imposed on private charity. Parents residing in the vicinity of hospitals or of dwellings where there are known to be invalids, should take pains to impress on their children the necessity of tempering their transports within earshot of the house of suffering. It will not lessen the happiness of any to reflect that a little care and kindliness in this regard has promoted the comfort, or perhaps increased the chances of some poor mortal, hanging between life and death. So we say to all who read these lines, be as happy as you can in your own way, but do not forget the sick.

France and the Republic.

A year ago, monarchy was so little in favor in France that a majority of the French Chambers rejected the petition of the Orleans Princes to be allowed to take up a residence in their native country. Today, monarchy is so much in favor that a majority of the Constituent Assembly only await the filling up of vacancies in their ranks, to proceed to the restoration of Henry V., as the legitimate occupant of the throne of Louis the Magnificent. The reports of the elections of Sunday, though still incomplete, are sufficient to place beyond a doubt these three facts: First, that a very large proportion of the electors regarded them with the utmost apathy. Second, that they have strengthened the hands of the Monarchists, and third, that they have failed to elicit any audible response, whatever, from that highly important element in the future of France—the army.

It is hardly necessary to remark, that every one of these results will help to make the existing prospects of the French people still darker than they were before. M. de Tocqueville lately wrote an eloquent plea for a Republic as the only abiding hope of France. The author of *Democracy in America* points out, that one of the most fatal of the disorders from which France has suffered, has been the cowardly and voluntary abdication, on the part of her people, of all individual action in politics. The general want of interest manifested in the elections of Sunday last, and the general lightness of the vote which followed, as a natural consequence, show that in the first essential of republican government even the populace of Paris are still wanting. This may, it is true, be partially explained by the natural hesitancy of the Radicals, more or less identified with the Commune, to come forward, and by voting for their candidates, brave the possibility of arrest. Just in proportion, however, as this can be held to account for the numerous abstentions, the danger for France is correspondingly increased. A party strong enough to make, by their partial absence from the polls, a very marked difference on the returns from nearly all the districts in the city, represents a power which is so much the more to be dreaded, that it has resolved to quietly bide its time. The only organization which has unmistakably triumphed, represents no party and no intelligible platform at all. It is reported that the eighteen newspapers forming what is called the "Parisian Press Union," have returned fifteen of their candidates for seats in the Assembly. The declared object of this Committee of journalists was "to seek, outside of all considerations of party, candidates whose character offers serious guarantees in favor of the public peace." This party has been pretty accurately defined as the "'Monarchical Republican Party,' in other words, the party who are republican until the time comes to be monarchical." Their principles merely represent a sort of waiting upon Providence, and the fact of their decided acceptance by Paris, is a tolerably significant evidence of the transitional stage of public opinion, and its probable acquiescence in any political formula that holds out a fair prospect of some years of much-needed peace within as well as without.

The reported absence of the soldiers from the polls, is a fact more significant still. The army is not, indeed, what it was on the 4th of July, 1870, the day on which the candidature of Leopold of Hohenzollern for the Spanish Throne threw the nation into a paroxysm of defiant bluster, which has ended in leaving France as it is today, drifting without rudder or compass, no one knows whither. But the army, as was proved by the silly jubilation over the Longchamps review, is still a power in France, and the sword of such a General as McMahon might yet turn the scale against the Comte de Chambord, and prolong the existence of a Republic which lives on the suffrage of its enemies, or pave the way for the restoration of Imperialism, which very few, at this moment, believe could live at all. "I am perfectly aware," says M. de Tocqueville, "that Europe is still, if not in law, at least in fact, almost wholly monarchical. But I am likewise aware, that she has also been enslaved, and then feudal, which did not prevent her from becoming free, and afterward proclaiming almost universal political equality, as a preparatory step to becoming republican. In all the transformations of political communities, some one must set the first example, and France, though humiliated, still remains the people of great initiatives. This is a rôle which it is my earnest desire to see her preserve, were it only to strengthen by consoling her. Elevated, as she would then be, in her own estimation, she would soon become so in that of her neighbors, whose esteem she seeks to merit and whose sympathies she desires to gain, by dignity and genius and not by the servility which is born of vassalage." Alas for France! and alas for Republicanism in Europe, if their destinies do indeed depend on a priest-ridden peasantry, an army that will sell itself to the highest bidder, and an unconquerable party of fanatics whose political ideal is chaos first and social reconstruction afterward.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Department of Public Works announce a highly-elaborate programme of "descriptive pieces" to accompany the pyrotechnic devices which are to be exhibited in honor of our great national anniversary. The programme is well enough in its way, but has sundry remarkable omissions in its details, which we hasten to supply. At the Battery there will be visible a "view of New-York Bay and Harbor, having in the foreground a yacht race, and in the background Castle Garden, the fort on Governor's Island," &c. Mr. Tweed is, doubtless, sincerely anxious to combine amusement with instruction. Could he not, therefore, contrive, even at the eleventh hour, to include in his "ten thousand square feet of fire" a contest on land, which would prove quite as exciting as his yacht race? It might be arranged somewhat as follows: "A *posse* of Tammany emigrant runners, headed by a ticket agent of the Erie Railroad, are discovered in full pursuit of a newly-arrived Teuton, who is making desperate efforts to take himself and an apparently heavy trunk beyond the reach of their clutches. The emigrant, when first seen, is of a greenish color, which rapidly turns into blue, and finally becomes a vivid red. Just as his pursuers are about to seize upon their prey, a gigantic and powerful hand is seen projected from Governor's Island, which suddenly transports the unhappy stranger beyond the reach of the emissaries of Tammany, who, in their turn, disappear amid the 'grand explosions' with which the emigrant depot flies in pieces. The final tableau represents Uncle Sam, with expanded fingers gyrating at right angles from his nose, sitting on the ruins of Castle Garden, to the intense surprise of a crowd of Tammany braves fading away in corruscations of many colors."

At the City Hall Park will be represented a "great naval battle between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*." Though it is not expressly stated, we believe the appearance of the warships will be as follows: "The *Constitution* will be a sea-worthy bark of ancient mold, armor-plated according to the latest devices of engineering skill. For her figure-head she will present the Father of the Republic, and in the centre of the scroll-work over her quarter will be a medallion representing the features of the martyred President. Her movements will be directed by a figure resembling the conqueror of Lee, and on her pennon is visibly engraven the motto, 'a Government of the people, by the people, for the people.' Her assailant looks like a slaver of larger mold, and on her stern is outlined in blue fire, *Mephistopheles*—the mocking fiend. By considerable ingenuity the artist has succeeded in depicting Tweed at the prow and Sweeny at the helm, with Oakey Hall on the bridge blowing through an enormous trumpet, apparently perfectly unheeded by anybody. At one of the scupper-holes there will appear at rare intervals an elongated countenance suffused with a tint of bluish green, supposed to represent slippery Dick Connolly. After a short bombardment, a shell of the *Constitution* is supposed to have struck the powder-magazine of her adversary, and a grand explosion ensues, which sends the disjointed members of the chief figures high in air, accompanied by the trunkless heads of Fisk, Jr., Gov. Hoffman, sundry well-known Judges, and a motley crowd of Bohemian journalists whom it is unnecessary to particularize."

At Tompkins Square, "our national flag, with the figure of Washington in the centre," will be found surmounted by a green banner, bearing the imprint of a harp, above which will be depicted the features of the Corporation Counsel. "The national emblems of liberty and justice on either side" will be suffused with a tinge of bright crimson. David Dudley Field will be found squatted on the lap of the one figure, and Judge Barnard will be seen attempting to tie the hands of the other. "The wheels of fire mutating to the flag," with which this piece commences, will be formed out of the twisted figures of Orange S. Winans, Commissioners Smith and Manierre, and sundry others, drawn at discretion from the ranks of Tammany Republicans. The concluding explosion of this piece is expected to be remarkably striking.

The Madison-square "piece" will be typical of the Viaduct Railway, and will represent a train of cars passing over the viaduct, entitled "City Credit." On the central arch a chasm will be visible, yawning over a gulf on which "bankruptcy" will be inscribed in large flaming letters. Just before the train dashes down the abyss the rear car will be the scene of a frantic rush, on the part of greenish-colored figures resembling sundry well-known financiers, to escape through doors and windows. The piece will terminate with flights of rockets, stars and streamers made to resemble scrip certificates, and will give place to the parti-colored motto of *sic transit, quick transit*.

A "steam printing-press," specially designed after one in the possession of the New-York Printing Company, will form the central figure in the "piece" at Mount Morris-square. This will be surmounted by an allegorical figure representing Mercury, the god of commerce and of thieves, with one foot resting on an illuminated device intended to represent Tweed's elephant's trunk, which picks up with equal ease "pennies on the Bowery and fortunes on Broadway." The motto will be "*Semper Idem.*" The growth and prosperity of our City since the establishment of the New-York Printing Company will be made obvious to the meanest comprehension by a device representing at first the little Craighead office, which will suddenly be parted in two, and into the space thus made will be seen tumbling devices representative of a type foundry, a lithographic concern, a book manufacturing company, and a printing establishment. Out of this will grow a palatial structure, very wonderful to behold, surmounted by a banner apparently composed of the endless folds of a special advertising copy of the *Transcript*. Along the front of the building will be ranged a long row of small pennons, inscribed with the names of the Corporation advertising organs. Room has not been found to place the New-York *Tribune* on the front row, but a careful observer may discover its flag on one of the corner abutments.

For the delectation of the suburban populace in the neighborhood of High Bridge, the "New-York City coat of arms" will be presented, amid "ten thousand feet of fire," at the intersection of Kingsbridge road and One Hundred and Sixty second-street. It has occasioned the President of the Department of Public Works much anxious reflection to decide what the precise cut of this coat should be. Yielding to the representations of friends, he has, in turn, discarded the old Dutch sac, the English frock, and the native American cutaway! The garment adopted has been made as correct a representation as the artist could attain of a coat of Irish frieze, very long in the tails, very ample in the pockets, and with arms to match. The figures of "Liberty and Justice" will be represented as playfully winking, and occasionally patting their rubicund snub noses as a stream of golden sparks keeps flowing into the capacious pockets of the coat. The wheels of mutating fire will be so constructed as to represent the protean changes of a repeater on election day, and representations of stuffed ballot-boxes will revolve amid a flying scroll-work of forged naturalization papers, to the tune of "The Wearing of the Green," played by a detachment of Grafulla's Band. As cheese-paring economy would be out of place on "the day we celebrate," the bills for these several items will be charged to the City, whether they are forthcoming or not.

THE AMADOR MINERS.

The Recent Strike—Temperate Comments by the Local Press.

A clearer idea of the Amador miners' difficulties than has heretofore been obtainable in the East is afforded by articles in the local Press. The Jackson *Ledger* of June 24 says:

> "The miners engaged in the 'strike' still hold out, although the hope of gaining their point is every day growing less. The wages now paid miners are as great as those paid years ago. Had there been an attempt on the part of the mine owners to reduce these wages, then there would have been some excuse for the strike, but such was not the case. The amount paid miners per day is $2 25, $2 50, $3 and $3 50, according to their skill, and the present attempt on their part to force the employers to pay the men engaged in other capacities around mines higher wages than they feel that they can afford, is certainly out of place. The skilled miner at all times receives a fair compensation for his labor, and he should be satisfied to let his employer secure common labor about the premises at such prices as he can afford to pay for the work to be performed. But it seems they do not look at the matter in its true light, and stand out for their demand, which has had the effect to close every mine in the county that came under their ban, and thereby doing an immense amount of damage to them, besides throwing hundreds of men out of employment who are not able to remain idle. They don't seem to have taken into consideration that there are two sides to this question, or that mine owners have rights as well as themselves, but from present appearances they are likely to be enlightened upon that point, for we have it from the best authority that not a mine will resume operations until they can do so with the assurance that they will be permitted to conduct their business without further molestation, and as they may see proper. We are fully satisfied that the men who have been engaged about our mines in other capacities than working under ground, are perfectly willing to return to their places, and it is certainly wrong for these miners to continue their demonstrations—they should either go to work themselves or let others, who are equally qualified, do so. They are injuring themselves and the entire people of the county, and we tell them that the feeling against them is growing stronger and stronger every day, and the sooner this contest is ended the better it will be for all concerned."

The *Dispatch*, of the same State, of June 24, has the following:

> "We understand that the so-called 'Labor Association' at Sutter Creek visited (by Committee) several of the mines on last Saturday, which had recently been stopped by them, and caused the workmen to stop pumping the water out of the mines; and, as a matter of course, the mines are gradually filling up, and will be seriously damaged if things are permitted to continue thus for any considerable length of time. Mr. Morgan, Superintendent of the Oneida, attempted for a while to run his pump himself, after the engineer had been forced to quit, but he also was 'induced' by the league to 'suspend operations' after working a day or two. Now this sort of thing is getting to be almost intolerable, and we are forced to say that the leaders of the association are rapidly converting that institution into an unmitigated nuisance, which we hardly think will be tolerated much longer by the law-abiding people of the county. The outrages committed by this mob—for it cannot now be dignified by any other name—have been tolerated thus far because of the general sympathy of the people for the working classes, and because they also indulged in the seemingly vain hope that wiser counsel would soon prevail, or that our authorities would soon be able to put a stop to their proceedings by some means or other. But it seems that the league, instead of taking the proper view of the matter, have accepted the indulgence of the people as either a token of cowardice or sympathy with their outrages, and have been emboldened to continue the malicious conduct until forbearance on the part of the people has almost ceased to be a virtue, and this association or league, or whatever it is, may as well begin now to understand the fact that the people will not much longer permit them to thus interfere with every branch of industry, and retard the general interest and advancement of the whole county, just to gratify their whimsical notions. If our county authorities cannot quiet these disturbers, with the assistance of the people, the State authorities should be called upon to lend a helping hand, and assist us in restoring quiet. It is our opinion, however, that unless the authorities do something very soon, the people of the county will rise *en masse* and put an effectual stop to these disturbers. Our sympathies are with the working men, in their legitimate callings; but we do not believe they should be allowed to trample upon law, justice and the rights of others, simply because they happen to be working men."

The Mysterious Murder of an Unknown Insane Girl Near Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, July 3.

We have taken some pains to investigate and get at the truth of the foul and wanton murder of an unknown insane girl near Chase's Station, in Baltimore County, on the night of Friday, the 23d inst., and we do hope, for the credit of the State, that every effort will be made by the authorities to unravel the mystery that seems to envelop it. That a half dozen of armed men and boys should start off at night in pursuit of a girl who was known to them to be helpless and insane, and when they found her sitting mournfully by the side of the road, lonely and desolate, that one of these should deliberately have emptied a load of shot into her head, seems to us to be too improbable for belief. There must be some other history in this base transaction, or at least some motive for so inhuman an act. The plea that the shot was fired with the intention of going over her head is refuted by the examination of her body, which showed wounds from the shot in her limbs. The other pretense, that she suddenly rose just as the shot was fired, and thus received the load that was intended to have passed over her, is proved false by the same investigation, as the wounds in different portions of her person indicate that she must have been in a sitting position. Another excuse given for the murder, that it was so dark that she could not be seen, and the gun was leveled at what was supposed to have been the stump of a tree, is disproved by the fact that it was a clear and bright night, and that a person could have been seen and distinguished twice the distance from which the shot was fired. Had the plea been put in that the gun was leveled at her in sport, and was accidentally discharged, we could have believed it much more readily than either of these impossible and improbable statements.

There is evidently some reason, not yet developed, for this brutal and wanton murder. We learn from those who reside in the vicinity that neither League, who fired the gun, nor those who were in company with him, have borne bad characters. On the contrary, all of them were regarded as peaceable and orderly, and one especially esteemed as the model youth of the neighborhood. The victim bore no indication about her of being either drunken or dissolute, and from all accounts was calculated to enlist the sympathy of those who came in contact with her. She was youthful, and all agree that she was comely in appearance, and deported herself, even in her insanity, as one who had been gently reared and educated. Had these young men gone forth to hunt her up and to kindly conduct her to a place of shelter, it would have been what might have been expected from human and civilized beings; but that they deliberately shot her, and then left her to die on the roadside, is beyond our power of belief. She is known to have had a watch in her possession when at Charlestown and Aberdeen, on the previous day, and also had money, neither of which was found upon her body. There were also marks of bruises on her arms. What became of this watch and money should be diligently inquired into, and nothing left undone to obtain a clue to the true facts of the case.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.

Anxious Expectancy Among the Visitors to Cape May.

Arrival of Eleven of the Starters—Five Reported to Have Put Back—A Spanking Race Between the Dauntless and Sappho—The Former Wins—Preparations for the Regatta.

CAPE ISLAND, July 3.—The regatta to-morrow is the all-absorbing topic at this place. The excitement is at fever heat, and yachtmen are the most popular persons of the many assembled at this favorite locality. The yacht squadron was expected yesterday. The United States steamer *Pinta*, Lieut.-Commander MCNAIR, was out to the light-ship in the morning, but returned without finding the object of her search. She was going out again in the evening, but the trip was postponed for the reason that all came to the conclusion that the yachts would not arrive before this morning. A few individuals assembled in front of the Stockton House, and amused themselves late in the evening by firing blue-lights, in hopes of eliciting some reply from the yachts, but none came, and they left and went to bed, giving up all hope, for Sunday, at least, of being the first to announce the fleet's arrival. As soon as daylight came this morning, all who were up kept their eyes turned to the eastward in expectation of seeing some of the yachts in the offing, but the atmosphere was hazy, and the weather calm, and nothing could be discovered any great distance from the shore. It was about 6 A. M., when the squadron was first made out, and then all was hurry and confusion to get off, in order to meet the yachts before they entered the bay. The calm continued and vessels made slow progress, and those engaged in gathering together the Committee and invited guests made slow progress also, and by the time they were ready the cats-paws on the waters, which indicated the setting in of a sea-breeze, had caught the huge sails of the yachts, and under all drawn canvas they were soon entering the narrow channel between the beach and Uncle Eph Shoal, the *Dauntless*, of course, being the flag-ship of the Commodore, leading. The anchoring consumed some time. Nine yachts only had been sighted, and wonders were expressed where the others could be, as sixteen were known to have been ready to start. As the *Dauntless* entered the bay, the United States steamer *Pinta* stood out, and just before reaching the *Dauntless* she fired a Commodore's salute, which was returned by the *Dauntless*. The Commodore's yacht was followed closely by the *Columbia*, and then the rest came in the order mentioned below, and all anchored close together off the wharf inside of Cape May, which is the only available harbor in this vicinity. The steamer *Pinta*, after going well down toward the point of the Cape, turned and stood back, with her band playing "Hail to the Chief," and other enlivening airs. The Regatta Committee and others then went on board, where they were received by Commodore BENNETT, who was most heartily welcomed by his callers, and assurances were given that everything would be done to make the stay of New-York yachtmen as pleasant as possible. After passing an agreeable hour, and arranging some of the preliminaries of to-morrow's race, the Commodore left, and returned to the Stockton House, where his head-quarters are established.

The size and interior fittings of New-York yachts have astonished those who visited them today for the first time. Nothing so elegant and convenient was supposed possible, and the exclamations of surprise and delight at the internal and external appearance of these pleasure-vessels must have been gratifying to their several owners, who take so much pride in their beautiful craft. It is to be regretted that the fleet cannot anchor where it could be seen from the hotels, but a heavy ground swell outside renders other anchorage than the one taken an impossibility. Interesting to a degree was the race off this point.

THE RUN TO CAPE ISLAND.

Despite many drawbacks, the lengths of connection making the record of the run complete are as follows: The fleet lay inside Sandy Hook, and under Fleet-Captain SCHUYLER had been arragned in starboard and port divisions, as follows:

STARBOARD—(Under command of Vice-Commodore DOUGLASS, of the *Sappho*)—The *Wanderer*, *Madeleine*, *Eva*, *Rambler*, *Palmer* and *Peerless*.

PORT—(Under command of Rear-Commodore OSGOOD, of the *Columbia*)—The *Alarm*, *Dreadnaught*, *Tidal Wave*, *Foam*, *Gracie*, *Maggie* and *Alice*.

THE START.

The *Dauntless* was flag-ship of the squadron. The wind was south-south-west, and blowing strongly. At 9 P. M. the signal-gun for starting was fired from the *Dauntless*, and one by one the larger boats got under way, and stood out to sea. The *Wanderer* and *Rambler* were the first that had their anchor at the bow and began the merry race. The *Dreadnaught* stood away, six minutes after the order was given to start, toward Fort Monmouth. The *Eva* next filled away, but afterward returned, and the *Columbia's* time of leaving was noted at 9:13. The *Dauntless* and *Sappho*, in the interests of their respective guests, had been matched to make the race as far as the five-fathom light-ship, and at 9½ they began the work of beating to destination. Many light clouds obscured all quarters of the heavens, and prevented the beaming sun from shedding its radiance upon the racers. All through the struggle the yachts, with one or two exceptions, carried the same amount of canvas, the lower sails and working topsails. For a while these staunch and beautiful specimens of nautical art and science were side by side, and although the *Dauntless* lay up a quarter of a mile to windward, the *Sappho* was on her weather bow, and the tug really commenced. Not less active were the entire fleet, and during the night the wind fell off considerably, and at daylight it was observed that the flag yacht *Dauntless* had passed the *Wanderer* and then led the fleet. The *Sappho* was half a mile to the windward of the latter, and the *Palmer* was about half a mile ahead on the *Columbia's* weather bow, the *Dreadnaught* being away to the leeward, and now the wind fell light and baffling, and it hauled to the south-south-east, with dark clouds overspreading the heavens, and from that quarter came torrents of rain, that drove all the visitors below in a hurry, but the squall soon broke and the blue sky appeared above.

At 3 P. M., Little Egg Harbor was in sight, and the *Sappho* and *Dauntless* still close, the preference being in favor of the latter. Until 2 P. M., the *Sappho* led the race with the *Dauntless*, but at that time the former was weathered by the latter, and thence, though in speaking distance, she walked clean away, and the guests of the flag-ship were delighted at the prospect. The sail had been long and was anything but pleasant, with changing winds and heavy rain-squalls, but the end drew near, and the first to bear down upon the light-ship as night closed in was the *Wanderer*, leading the fleet and casting anchor at 7:24. Next the *Dauntless* made the floating beacon at 8:26, and looking light and beautiful came the *Sappho* sixteen minutes thereafter, being 8:42; then followed in the darkness close together the *Columbia*, *Palmer*, *Rambler*, *Dreadnaught*, *Tidal Wave* and *Alarm*. Now it is time to note what vessels did not care to leave the snug harbor inside of the Horseshoe, or leaving it turned back to await more propitious winds and weather. These were the *Foam*, *Gracie*, *Magie*, *Alice*, *Madeleine* and *Eva*, but the latter had tarried but awhile, as at 4 o'clock she rounded the point of Cape May and anchored with the fleet, receiving a cordial welcome. Others of those left behind may arrive, and thus Cape May will be the scene to-morrow of one of the finest ocean regattas that ever took place in America or elsewhere.

THE REGATTA TODAY.

The course of the regatta to-morrow has been somewhat changed and is as follows:

The yachts will make a flying start from an imaginary line, between a stake-boat off the eastern end of Uncle Eph's Shoals, thence around a light-ship on a five-fathom bank, turning it to the southward and eastward; thence around a stake-boat anchored five miles northward of the light-ship, and back to the starting-point, making the distance about forty miles.

LIST OF THE ENTRIES.

The following is the official list of yachts entered for the race:

Sappho, schooner, of Little Neck, Long Island, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 119.32 feet on the water line, owned by WILLIAM P. DOUGLASS, Vice-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club.

Dauntless, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 116.5 feet long; owned by JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club.

Alarm, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 105 feet long; owned by A. C. KINGSLAND.

Rambler, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 105 feet long; owned by JAMES H. BANKER.

Wanderer, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 103.84 feet long; owned by LOUIS L. LORILLARD.

Palmer, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 98.5 feet long; owned by RUTHERFORD STUYVESANT.

Columbia, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 98.33 feet long; owned by FRANKLIN OSGOOD, Rear-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club.

Madgie, schooner, of Stonington, Conn., belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 96.25 feet long; owned by R. F. LOPER.

Madeleine, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 91 feet long; owned by JACOB VOORHIS.

Tidal Wave, schooner, of Nyack, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 85.8 feet long; owned by WILLIAM VOORHIS.

Magic, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 80 feet long; owned by J. LESTER WALLACK.

Foam, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 75.66 feet long; owned by J. S. and J. S. H. HOMANS, Jr.

Alice, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 73 feet long; owned by GEORGE W. KIDD.

Eva, schooner, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 67.33 feet long; owned by S. J. MACY.

Sunshine, schooner, of Burlington, N. J.; 43.75 feet long; owned by E. BURD GRUBB.

Gracie, sloop, of New-York, belonging to New-York Yacht Club; 58.25 feet long; owned by H. W. JOHNSON and WM. KREBS.

Peerless, sloop, of Brooklyn, belonging to the Atlantic Yacht Club; 53 feet long; owned by J. R. MAXWELL, Vice-Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

Daphne, sloop, of Brooklyn, belonging to the Atlantic Yacht Club; 42 feet long; owned by GEORGE M. WOOD.

Blue Wing, sloop, of Baltimore; 50.84 feet long; owned by B. W. JENKINS.

Vesper, sloop, of Camden, N. J.; 41 feet long; owned by the Cooper's Point Yacht Club.

LAGGARDS ARRIVING.

The schooner yachts *Eva* and *Madeleine*, and the sloop yacht *Gracie*, have arrived.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Word to the Orangemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of July 3, you print a communication from a Mr. JOHN J. BOND, the Grand Master of an Orange Lodge in this City, in which that gentleman asks for the opinion of the respectable portion of the community on the advisability of the usual Orange procession taking place on the 12th of July. Without advancing any extravagant claims to ultra-respectability, may I venture to offer these suggestions to Mr. BOND and the gentlemen he represents? First—I respectfully submit that in this American City, not even native American Protestants can sympathize very deeply in a partisan English victory over a people whose interests are sufficiently identified with their own to entitle them to some little consideration at their hands. Secondly—While I may be permitted to question the wisdom of the Catholic procession which takes place on St. Patrick's Days, still I suggest that there is some difference in the significance of celebrating the day set apart in honor of the first preacher and teacher of Christianity to a people and the anniversary of the defeat of one English King by another, whom many people have considered merely a successful usurper. There is nothing positively offensive to Protestants or Americans in the emblems carried, mottoes displayed or music selected by those who take part in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. A wide difference in this respect will be found to exist in the Protestant celebrations. Banners emblazoned with coarse, and, as Catholics consider, blasphemous insults to their religion, are displayed by the Orange Lodges. Music is selected, the significance of which cannot but serve to recall unhappy feuds in a time we would fain hope had passed away. Mottoes, devised by all the rancour of party bigotry are flaunted insolently in the faces of their fellow-citizens of another and an older creed. Third—The writer may be permitted to question the purely Christian spirit of an institution, one of whose vaunted boasts in times past was that "they would wade knee deep in Paptist blood." Fourth—Beyond serving to foster and keep alive a hatred engendered by bigotry, the writer is unable to see what possible service can be accomplished in the cause of civilization, or even Protestanism, by the usual display on the 12th.

T. C. E. E.

Young Men to the Rescue!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A great deal has been said respecting the corruption of political parties generally, but the complaint, no matter how just, involves no remedy. The hope is that our well-to-do, influential citizens will eventually combine and organize to stop this fearful extravagance and demoralization. It is believed by the majority of our citizens that this will be the result, and resting upon this conviction we sleep peacefully upon a surface of safety so uncertain that any moment may precipitate a fearful convulsion. Without waiting for these wealthy men to take the initiative, a more efficient and powerful organization could be formed out of a class of intelligent, active young men, not committed to any political party, but having at heart the interests of a republican form of government, so dear to every lover of his country. Men of wealth are indifferent to public necessities. Private interest blinds them to the impending danger; and then the majority have made their accumulations out of these irregularities, and are consequently averse to change. Without waiting for this class, without needing them, we can secure an organization based upon honest effort to sustain and bring about a more simple and just expenditure of the public money, freeing from partisanship all offices of trust and administration. A majority of our young men are fully competent and willing to combine for this end.

In addition to Young Men's Christian Associations, form Young Men's National Associations. The young are honest as a body, not crafty or accumulative, and stimulated by a national zeal for the preservation of our glorious inheritance, and for its perpetuation in its simplicity and truth to every succeeding age. Let us not wait for the respectable and established names that are in everybody's mouth, but let us start out to help ourselves, or we shall have little chance of deliverance when the hour of peril comes.

The New Cab System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I should consider it a favor to the public if you will enlighten it in regard to the charges of the new cabs of the New-York Transfer Company. Having had occasion to hire one, I found to my surprise that the driver did not know of any printed tariff or other fixed price. For a short distance of about one and a half miles, he asked $1 50, and subsequently was satisfied with $1. I think the public would be greatly indebted to you if you would ventilate the matter in the NEW-YORK TIMES, so as to induce the Company to have a printed list of charges put up in a prominent place in each of their cabs.

Yours, respectfully, J. W.

No. 104 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 3, 1871.

Mr. Bergh vs. Public Convenience.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. BERGH's enthusiasm and zeal in fighting "the battle of the brutes" are indefatigable, and his process of turning out disabled teams from the omnibuses and cars is undoubtedly a good thing for the horses. But surely the tired mechanics, clerks, and sewing girls, the old men and women, the invalids and young children, should not be blamed if they grumble and protest when the car lines are blocked by the arbitrary command of a Society's agent, and they are compelled to walk home. Mr. BERGH tells us, in his recent letter to the Board of Police, that a car which is not over-crowded, but is stopped on account of some physical defect in the horses, is not detained longer than five minutes. Even five minutes are of importance to a good many people, and need not be lost in this way if the Society would station an agent at the depot of each railroad company and prevent such horses from being attached to the cars. The interruptions of travel from this cause, however, are trifling when compared with those of longer duration, which occur when over-crowded cars are stopped. The cars must then stand still until more horses are procured from the stables, and the passengers must wait or walk. Does Mr. BERGH really believe that the public will be compensated for present inconvenience by the ultimate result of these raids, and that the railroad companies will be compelled thereby to run more cars with better horses? Pending the experiment, I would suggest, through your columns, the propriety of inaugurating an attempt to procure such legislation as will force the companies to provide seats for all passengers. If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will make an effort to secure for us the privilege which is common to all the large cities of Europe, it may do so with the certainty that failure will not result from lack of support on the part of the public.

VIATOR.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Collision on the New-Jersey Road—Two Persons Killed and Eight Wounded.

ELIZABETH, July 3.—The Washington train due in this city at 5:20 this morning, did not arrive until 9½, and then in a wrecked condition. It is authentically stated that the train met with a serious accident between Baltimore and Philadelphia, but the railway officials are very reticent about the matter. The latest accounts show that two persons were killed and eight injured by the collision of the Washington train with the down train.

The Express-Train on the Baltimore and Ohio Road Thrown from the Track on Sunday Evening—Several Cars Smashed and Passengers Injured.

The Cincinnati express-train east, due in Baltimore at 8¾ o'clock Sunday night, met with a serious accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, when about four miles from the Relay House. The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following particulars of the accident:

The train was coming in on time, and was running at a rapid rate, when all of a sudden the engine jumped the track and dashed ahead for at least seventy-five yards, the wheels of one side running on the sleepers, and those of the other side between the two tracks, until that side became so imbedded in the earth that the engine was compelled to stop. Fortunately the engine did not turn over, and the damage done to it is not very considerable. The cars that followed the engine, however, were terribly smashed.

The tender was thrown on its side across the two tracks, the baggage-car turned completely over on its top, and tossed off on the north side of the track. In this car was Conductor TAYLOR, who had charge of the train, and was engaged at the time in putting away his tickets. He was badly bruised on his wrist, leg and head, the concussion stunning him at the time, but no bones were broken, and his injuries are not considered any way dangerous. The baggage-master was not in the car at the time.

The next was the smokers' car, which was dragged along the south side of the track, and one end of it driven into an embankment. In this car the most injury was done to the passengers, one of whom was found covered with débris, smashed seats, &c., and it was with difficulty that he could be taken out. He was badly bruised and cut about the head, and evidently very seriously wounded. He remained in an unconscious state, occasionally opening his eyes, but too much hurt to speak. He had the appearance of being a railroad laborer, and Conductor TAYLOR says got on the train at the Relay House.

About six other passengers were considerably bruised in this car, none, however, very seriously. The lights in the car were all put out, and seemed as if it were about to turn completely over, when it struck the bank and came back on its bottom. The trucks from under this car and the baggage-car were all torn away. The second passenger-car ran off on the north side of the track up against the baggage-car, and by the side of the smoking-car. In it were only three or four passengers and Mr. JOSEPH HUMMER, the agent of MCCLINTOCK'S baggage express, who was badly hurt in the side, and it was thought perhaps one of his ribs might be broken. He was taken to a house near by and properly cared for.

The third and fourth passenger-cars which completed the train remained on the track, and the passengers in them were uninjured. In these cars were a few ladies and children, the only ones on the train; all of them were badly jolted and of course much frightened, but nothing more. From the appearance of the wreck of the cars, heaped together in such inextricable confusion, smashed and torn, it is miraculous that no lives were lost.

Being a Sunday train, there were fortunately not many passengers. Conductor FRENCH was in the smoking-car, and was bruised on the head by being thrown about in the car. He and Conductor STEWART were returning from their homes to report for duty this morning. A brakeman, named LITCHFIELD, was hurt in the arm. A colored man complained of his head being injured. Engineman SHIPLEY, of the unfortunate train, remained at his post until his engine stopped.

After the accident a man was immediately sent ahead, and gave the signal for the Washington bound train, then due from Baltimore, to stop, just in time to keep it from dashing into the ruins. Soon after this the western bound train, also from Baltimore, came along, and it was also warned to stop in time. The Washington bound train seemed to be crowded with passengers. Both trains were obliged to return to Baltimore, unable to proceed on account of the wreck which cumbered the track.

The passengers of the wrecked train were transferred to the Western and the Washington trains and brought safely to Baltimore, but the baggage and mails were left in a confused heap in the wreck. The Cincinnati express was due in Baltimore at 8¾ P. M.; the passengers did not reach Baltimore till about 10 o'clock. Wrecking trains were immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster, and it was expected that by midnight the track would be cleared up ready for travel, as usual, today.

The engineers of the trains which came out from Baltimore, among them Engineman BUTLER, who has run a locomotive for thirty years, and Conductor TAYLOR, went back to ascertain the cause of the disaster, when they found that some one had taken out what are known as the keys of a switch at that point, and had placed one of the rails in such a position that the flange of the locomotive would strike right in the centre of the end of the rail, which the marks on it show was the case. That any one could do so malicious an act could hardly be believed, except for the evidence, of which there is scarcely a doubt.

The switch-key could not be found, and it is thought the villainous deed must have been done by some one who knows something of railroad construction. Anyhow, he adopted the surest plan of throwing the train off the track, and succeeded completely.

The badly wounded man on the smokers' car, whose name could not be learned, was placed in the baggage-car of the Washington train, which was turned back to this city. The door of the smokers' car had to be cut away with an ax in order to afford the means of carrying him from the wreck to the train. Engineman SHIPLEY says that he lost control of his engine as soon as it struck the misplaced rail. He held on heroically, however, until the wheels were run into the earth. He then, with the aid of the fireman, put out the fire and let off steam. The engine which brought the train from Martinsburg had been running on time up to the moment of the accident. The train left a sleeping-car at the Relay House, containing a number of passengers to be taken to Washington.

The Coming Boat Races—The Harvard and the Atalanta Crews.

Speaking of the approaching Harvard and Atalanta six-oared boat race, the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

"This race is at present exciting more interest with the aquatic public, especially among those who are devoted to the beautiful pastime of rowing, than any similar event ever rowed in American waters. It is a three-mile, straight-away race, to be pulled in six-oared shell-boats, at Ingleside, on the 18th of July. The Harvards will place one of the best crews on the Connecticut that ever rowed for the glory and prestige of their alma mater; it will consist of GEO. BASS (stroke,) L. W. RICE, A. C. JONES, N. G. REED and probably Messrs. RUSSELL and LANGEE. This crew will be in the perfection of condition and equipment, and doubtless abundantly able to pull one of the best and quickest races ever accomplished by a Harvard crew. Of the creditable record and history of the Harvards it is unnecessary to dilate. No one has forgotten their close race with the WARD brothers on Lake Quinsigamond in 1868, when they were barely defeated by nine seconds in a three-mile race; or their gallant attempt to achieve a victory on the Thames, against the Oxfords, under the most discouraging circumstances. Their college contests with Yale for a series of years is an almost uninterrupted 'tally' of victories, and in their Fourth of July races in the Boston regattas, on the Charles River course, they have won renown. The Atalanta Boat Club of the City of New-York is equally worthy and entitled to honorable mention. Organized in the Winter of 1847-8, they are the oldest rowing club in the United States, and are only outranked in the aquatic arena by two years by the famed New-York Yacht Club. From the date of their institution they have been a successful and formidable rowing Club; and while their triumphs have been brilliant and numerous, their defeats, like angel's visits, have been 'few and far between.' In addition to their reputation as oarsmen, they enjoy an enviable social status, and Gotham is very justly proud of its crack boating organization. The Atalanta's six are: Dr. Russel Withers, (stroke,) Theodore Van Raden, Leander Waterbury, Henry B. LeRoy, Alexander Handy and Edward Smith. They will leave New-York on the 6th of July, row the Yales on the 10th, and arrive at Ingleside on the 11th, where they will finish their training and familiarize themselves with the course. The following gentlemen are the officers of the Atalanta Boat Club: President, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Vice-President, William H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, John King; Captain, Russel Withers; Lieutenant, Leander Waterbury. The coming Harvard and Atalanta race is one of a series brought about by the Atalantas sending an invitation to Harvard, Yale, and the 'middies' at Annapolis, Md., requesting them to compete in a six-oared shell race. The race with the 'middies' was not consummated. The race between the Atalantas and Harvard is entirely separate from the national College Regatta, which will take place on the same course July 21."

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

It would require a great deal more space than is now at our disposal to describe one tithe of the incidents whereof Mr. MCCLOSKEY's new drama of "Through by Daylight" is made up. Its second title ought to be not "New-York in Slices," but "New-York in Atoms." The piece is a very *olla podrida* of all that is sensational and of all that is absurd. Mr. MCCLOSKEY has perpetrated half a dozen dramas of the same order within the past year, but his *crescendo* of what are known as striking effects cannot possibly be swollen after this date. In "Through by Daylight" the audience beholds in rapid succession a locomotive, a gallows, a street-car, a concert-saloon, and an appalling descent by means of a rope. Each of these accessories becomes the central figure of a startling scene. There can be no question, therefore, as to the comprehensiveness of the general view of City life, and the view is accurate enough except in respect of the fabulous conduct of a policeman, who declines a gift-offering. A large assemblage gathered at Wood's Museum, last evening, expressed delight at the pictures the dramatist unrolls. The company who aid in the exhibition, really do more creditable work than the merits of the drama exact. Mr. JAMES M. WARD fills three characters with unflagging vivacity, Mr. G. C. DAVENPORT embodies with much impressiveness the conventional Irishman, and a host of other recognizable personages, down to an itinerant vender of fruits cleverly portrayed by Miss JENNIE SATTERLEE, are represented with spirit and effectiveness. The scenery can be spoken of with equal praise: it is abundant and good. It only remains for us to add that yesterday's performance was so brisk that it quite drew away attention from the mad story and situations of the composition, and elicited much applause. No less than three dramatic entertainments will take place at the Museum today, "Through by Daylight" being kept on the bills until further tidings.

A FOOT-BALL OF THE OFFICIALS.

How a Pickpocket Has Become Notorious in New-Orleans—The Conflict of the Courts.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, June 27.

Yesterday was a remarkable day in the adventurous life of PETER MUNDAY. He is by no means ambitious of legal honors, but just now is the central figure in the arena of judicial conflict. From a pickpocket, PETER has become a martyr to the outraged law. The vicissitudes of his life change with the rapidity of the shifting scenes of a theatre. One day he is at liberty, and the next day in prison. At one hour he is pleading his defense before a local Magistrate, and the next invoking judicial thunders on the heads of his persecutors.

This remarkable celerity in his judicial experience must of necessity involve a good deal of activity on PETER's part, and active he certainly is. Indeed, one would almost call him ubiquitous. You see him one moment before Judge HOUGHTON and the next before Judge COOLEY, and in these various tribunals PETER plays the part the frog did when vicious boys pounded them with stones. PETER's troubles, like Don Quixote's mania, don't seem to redound much to his personal advantage. But to be more explicit. PETER was sent to the Workhouse as a vagrant by Justice EVANS, at the corner of Commercial-ally and St. Charles-street. Remaining a few days the guest of Capt. BOWEN, he was brought before Judge COOLEY on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged.

The reasons alleged by the Judge for this procedure are elsewhere reported. But no sooner was MUNDAY at liberty than Special Officer JULES DUMAS arrested him on a charge of burglary, on an affidavit from Recorder HOUGHTON's Court. As soon as this was ascertained by Judge COOLEY, Officer DUMAS was brought up for contempt and fined $100 and committed for ten days to the Parish Prison. In the meantime MUNDAY had reached the Recorder's Court in charge of somebody else. Another writ of habeas corpus was got out, but before it could be executed MUNDAY was taken before Justice EVANS and arraigned on a new affidavit, charged with burglary. By this Magistrate he was committed to the Parish Prison in default of bail. And now another writ was sued out, directed to Capt. JOHNSON, of the Parish Prison, ordering him to produce MUNDAY in Court, with the reasons for his detention. This revealed the second commitment of Justice EVANS, and for its alleged illegality MUNDAY, through his counsel, Mr. THOMPSON, moved the Court to discharge him.

In rendering his decision Judge COOLEY said: Last year the Executive of this State was arrested on a warrant from the office of justice of the peace. He refused to acknowledge the authority of the local Magistrate, and the Eighth District Court was appealed to in the somewhat anomalous case of the State of Louisiana, enjoining the State of Louisiana from interfering with the Executive. This was done on the ground that Justices of the Peace in the City of New-Orleans had no criminal jurisdiction. But to my very great surprise at the time, the Eighth Court decided that they had not. I thought the decision an absurd one; but it caused me to look into the matter closely, and after mature investigation I came to the same conclusion. The decision which so shocked me and astonished other citizens at the time I found to be logically correct, and based on law. Justices of the Peace have no jurisdiction except in civil cases, and therefore, applying the principles invoked by Gov. WARMOTH, I must decide that Justices of the Peace have no criminal jurisdiction. The commitment, therefore, in this case is worth no more than a piece of blank paper, and carries with it no legal significance whatever. Let the prisoner be discharged. But while entering that order, the clerk will also order that the civil Sheriff of this parish be directed to produce before me, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, the body of J. L. SMITH, the officer who chose to take MUNDAY out of reach of the writ of habeas corpus. If he is to be found I want him brought into Court. I pray the Lord I may never see him. Nevertheless be must be brought here. I mean the man who dispossessed HOUGHTON of MUNDAY's custody and took him into his own possession. It is immaterial to whom the writ was directed. He is just as liable for disobeying it as if it had been directed to him.

Let the prisoner be discharged.

In this connection, the community may feel some interest to know who MUNDAY is. He goes sometimes by the name of Montamat. His first appearance here was in April, 1870, when three men entered the store of BELDEN & Co., on Magazine-street, and, while two of them engaged the attention of the clerks, the third one snatched the cash-box out of the safe, containing valuable papers amounting to $25,000 and $500 in currency. MUNDAY was in this transaction, and figured as Col. Johnson. They succeeded in escaping with their plunder, and shortly afterward sent word from another State that if a reward of $500 would be given the papers would be sent back. This was done, and BELDEN & Co. obtained them from a man who alleged that he had found them under a lumber pile. Not a great while afterward MUNDAY came back to the city, and was arrested for the robbery and identified by EAMES, of BELDEN & Co., as one of the robbers.

He was indicted before the Criminal Court and the case put on the trial calender; but it was *nol. pros'd* before reaching it. The witnesses in the case were never notified to appear. After this MUNDAY remained "shady" for a while, but finally emerged to commit new depredations and again left the city. His next appearance was the 8th of April, 1871, when he was arrested at the Metairie races and sent before the Criminal Court for carrying concealed weapons. A *nol. pros.* in this case was also entered at the instance of the Police, who believed that he would leave the city. A few days since he was identified as having committed a burglary in the house of Mrs. BREED, No. 220 Baronne-street. Certainly, in view of these facts, Mr. MUNDAY may be considered an important personage.

When MUNDAY was brought before Judge EVANS, of the Second Justice Court, the second time it was on a charge of burglary. MUNDAY pleaded "Not guilty." The proof of his identity was, however, positive, and the Judge said: "I am surprised to find you at liberty again. I learn, however, that you have been released from the Workhouse by the Sixth District Court. That tribunal seems to delight in forcing such characters as you on the community. I don't know what influence you have over the Judge of that Court, but you have none over me. If he uses his position as a safeguard for vagrants, I do not. I shall, therefore, remand you in default of $1,000 bail."

At 9 o'clock last night MUNDAY was again arrested by Special Officer SMITH, and charged with burglary. About the same hour Special Officer JULES DUMAS got out of the Parish Prison.

OBITUARY.

Jean Eugene Robert Houdin.

The Paris papers announce the death of JEAN EUGENE ROBERT HOUDIN, the famed French prestidigitateur. He was born at Blois, on Dec. 6, 1805. In early life he became a notary, but his fondness for mechanical inventions soon induced him to forsake the law for the practice of sleight-of-hand. He next appeared as a showman and "wizard" in 1830, and continued in public life thenceforward. In 1856, the Emperor, NAPOLEON III., sent him to Algeria, where he confounded the native magicians who were trying to undermine the authority of the French by beating them at their own tricks. In after years, M. HOUDIN occupied a small theatre in Paris, devoted to his entertainments, and still existing, if we mistake not, as the "Theatre Robert Houdin," under the management of M. HAMILTON.

HOUDIN became celebrated for his ingenuity in contriving machinery for professional magicians, and for the past thirty years he gained a remunerative income by these singular inventions. The celebrated automaton chess-player and similar figures were of his manufacture, and scarcely any of the wonderful deceptions that have gained celebrity for ANDERSON, HERMAN, NICKEL, SANDERSON and others, but were traceable to HOUDIN's *atelier*. His chateau was celebrated for many years by the extraordinary devices contrived to open doors, gates and closets, set clocks, ring bells and perform many other domestic services for the occupant and inventor.

Robert J. Hilton.

ROBERT J. HILTON, for many years an upright Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Albany County, died suddenly, at Albany, on Sunday last. Judge HILTON had filled the office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy, under the act of Congress of 1852. He was at the time of his death a Commissioner of the United States Court. He always bore the reputation of an honest man and an intelligent Judge, and had filled the various public positions to which he had been called with satisfaction to the community in which he lived and honor to himself as a jurist of experience. The record of his private life was pure and blameless. In his death the New-York Bar loses a bright ornament and a shining example. Judge HILTON will be mourned by a large circle of friends in this City, as well as in the State Capital, where he so long resided.

William Maynadier.

Col. WILLIAM MAYNADIER, of the Ordnance Department, died, yesterday morning, at his residence in Washington, D. C. He was aged sixty-five years. Col. MAYNADIER was appointed to the Military Academy in 1824, and graduated as a Second Lieutenant of artillery July, 1827, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1863, having served in the Ordnance Corps for many years. He was breveted Brigadier General in March, 1865, for meritorious services.

Sister Monica.

Sister MONICA, a lay sister at the Convent of the Visitation, in Washington, died on Saturday evening, at the advanced age of eighty years. She was in the Convent for more than half a century, and at the time of her death was the oldest Sister in the institution.

LONGEVITY IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Remarkable Record for the Past Six Months—Two Hundred and Eighty Persons who had Passed the Age of Eighty Years.

If there is any one feature on which the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* prides itself more than any other it is its obituary column. Therein it publishes, day after day, notices of the death of very nearly all the persons who die in that city and its neighborhood, a fact which would render the paper of incalculable interest to old ladies in any New-England village who might be fitting themselves for an afternoon at the "sewing circle," or a meeting of a home missionary society. In its issue of Monday the *Ledger* has collated some statistics from this column, which we quote as follows:

The record of the last six months, beginning January 1, and closing June 30, shows that in the obituary columns of the *Public Ledger* there appeared, during that period, notices of the deaths of no less than 280 persons who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years. Of these 114 were males and 166 females, showing that the females outnumbered the males by 52, about three to two. A further analysis also demonstrates that while the females living over eighty years outnumbered the males, the females also were the longest lived, there being many more females than males who lived to or beyond the age of ninety years.

Of the 114 males who lived to or beyond eighty years the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 80, twenty persons; 81, eight; 82, eleven; 83, fourteen; 84, seven; 85, seventeen; 86, six; 87, seven; 88, ten; 89, one; 90, two; 91, three; 92, one; 93, one; 94, two; 96, one; 97, one; 99, one; 105, one.

Of the 166 females who lived to or beyond eighty years the following numbers reached the various ages designated: 80, twenty persons; 81, twelve; 82, fourteen; 83, sixteen; 84, thirteen; 85, twenty; 86, twelve; 87, eleven; 88, ten; 89, two; 90, ten; 91, five; 92, four; 93, three; 94, two; 95, one; 96, four; 98, one; 99, one; 101, one; 102, two; 105, one.

The following persons lived to the age of ninety years or over:

Ninety—Deborah Bryant, Sarah McKahin, Mary Clay, Thomas Golden, John Sharpe, Catharine Miller, Mary A. West, Jane Robinson, Ann Dunlap, Phœbe Wright, Mary Sheble—11.

Ninety-one—John McGarity, Ann Agnew, Ann L. Dixon, Elizabeth Eberle, Patrick McCabe, William Wilson, Mary Miller, Martha Fish—8.

Ninety-two—Abigail Storer, Francis Smith, Hannah Thompson, Mary Abraham—4.

Ninety-three—Patrick McGlinn, Isabella Bloomfield, Sarah Hand, Elizabeth White—4.

Ninety-four—Elizabeth Streeper, John Coles, Cadwallader Roberts, Ann Teeple—4.

Ninety-five—Elizabeth McDougal, Rhoda Sabins—2.

Ninety-six—Rebecca Hamilton, Margaret Connor, George E. Blake, Margaret Shunk, Susan Diamond—5.

Ninety-seven—Daniel McLoughlin.

Ninety-eight—Mary F. Pierson.

Ninety-nine—Dennis Lee, Rachel Schock.

One Hundred—Sarah M. Sailer.

One Hundred and One—Jane Berryman, Elizabeth Riddell—2.

One Hundred and Five—Michael Golden, Jane Richardson—2.

Of the above forty-nine persons who lived to or beyond the age of ninety years, thirteen were males and thirty-six females, the latter outnumbering the former nearly three to one, thus demonstrating a fact that has been heretofore noticed, that woman's chances of very long life are better than man's. Five persons lived to or beyond one hundred years, one man and four women. Of these centenarians a brief notice will be interesting.

MICHAEL GOLDEN, aged 105, died at his residence, No. 215 South Twenty-fourth-street, Jan. 17. He was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and came to America in 1843. He is said to have enjoyed uninterrupted health down to the day of his death, and died in the possession of all his faculties.

JANE RICHARDSON, aged 105, died May 11, at the residence of her grand-daughter, No. 615 North Twenty-fifth-street. She was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America about forty-two years ago, having resided in Philadelphia ever since. She left twenty-four descendants—one child, five grand-children, and eighteen great grand-children.

JANE BERRYMAN, aged 101, died at Gloucester City, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, March 4. She was the widow of the late WM. BERRYMAN.

ELIZABETH RIDDELL, aged 101, died April 4, at her residence, No. 3,607 Grape-street, West Philadelphia. She was a native of Newtownstewart, Ireland, born in 1770, and came to America about thirty years ago, having ever since resided in this city. She was one of a family of eleven, and survived them all. She was never married, but is said to have devoted a large portion of her life to rearing the six orphan children of a deceased brother.

SARAH M. SAILER, aged one hundred, died at Clarksboro, Gloucester County, N. J., March 27. She was born in Gloucester County, and was the widow of WILLIAM SAILER. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom survived her. She left in the aggregate 111 descendants, of whom 5 were children, 37 grand-children, 66 great-grand-children, and 3 great-great-grand-children. She retained all her faculties until within a few years of her death, and almost all her life enjoyed good health.

Of some of the other persons whose deaths at an advanced age were recorded in the *Ledger*, slight notice may also be interesting.

GEORGE E. BLAKE, aged ninety-six, died at No. 25 South Fifth-street, on Feb. 25. He was a native of England, and in 1791 emigrated to Philadelphia, where he followed the calling first of a music-teacher, and afterward of a music publisher. He was the oldest music-publisher in the United States, and left two sons and two daughters.

SARAH HAND, aged ninety-three, was a native and resident of Cape May, where she died April 3. Her husband was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and also in the War of 1812. She was one of the company of young girls who, in 1789, strewed flowers in WASHINGTON's path when on his way through Trenton to be inaugurated first President of the United States at New-York.

FRANCIS SMITH, aged ninety-two, died at his residence, Lombard-street above Eighth, April 17. He was the oldest coach-maker in the United States, and was a native of San Domingo. He retired from business about twenty years ago.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, aged eighty-one, died at his residence, No. [illegible] Chestnut-street, May 10. He was a native of Philadelphia, born Feb. 20, 1791, and for forty-three years preceding his death had been the actuary of the Franklin Institute in this city.

INSURANCE CASES.

A Verdict Against Eastern Companies for $18,243 Set Aside in St. Paul—Opinions of the Judges.

An important insurance case, on trial in St. Paul, Minn., resulted on Thursday last, in a verdict for $18,243, in behalf of the plaintiffs. The case was that of CHARLES and JOSEPH WEIDE against the Home Insurance Company of New-York, the International of New-York, and the North American of Philadelphia. The verdict was given upon a basis of loss of $54,600. On the opening of the Court, on Friday morning, the counsel for the defendants rose to give notice of a motion for a new trial, but the Court intimated that it was not necessary to hear counsel, as upon conference the conclusion had been arrived at that new trials should be allowed. The reasons are set forth in the following remarks made by Judges DILLON and NELSON.

DILLON, J.—In this case the jury has discharged its duty, and no doubt conscientiously, but the Court has also a duty to perform equally important. Courts are not organized to record verdicts which are unsupported by the evidence, and it is their duty to set all such verdicts aside, and it must be understood that there are two ordeals to pass in this Court. The jury have negatived the charge of fraud, and with that finding we shall not interfere; but if ever a fact was proved and demonstrated in a Court of Justice, it was shown in this case that the plaintiffs' loss did not exceed the sum of $30,000. The plaintiffs' books furnished no basis from which the value of the stock could be ascertained. Their reliability rests upon the interested testimony of the plaintiffs alone. How the conclusion was reached that the value of the plaintiffs' stock was equal to or exceeded the sum of $54,000 it is difficult to understand. It is an admitted fact that the plaintiff settled with several of the companies on the basis of $29,261 30 as the total loss, and it is shown by BEEBE, by DURANT, CHASE, EATON and FRENCH, that the plaintiffs admitted that to be the actual amount of their loss. Opposed to this we have the almost unsupported testimony of the plaintiffs. We have also the testimony of St. Paul merchants, showing that the plaintiffs could not have had, at the time of the fire, more than $30,000 worth of stock. With the views which we entertain of the evidence in this case, we could not record this verdict without abdicating our functions as a Court. This we are not prepared to do. We shall grant a new trial in this case, giving the plaintiffs, however, permission to remit the verdicts to the basis of a total loss of $30,000. Judge MILLER has repeatedly expressed his regrets to me that he did not set aside the verdicts in the underwriter's case—the last one tried. The defense in this case is stronger even than the one made in that, additional evidence for the defense having been introduced upon this trial.

NELSON, J.—I concur in the views expressed by Judge DILLON, and think that a new trial should be awarded in this case. Upon a former trial of one of these cases I excluded from the jury the experience of other merchants in St. Paul, as to the usual proportion between the stock on hand at any one time and the annual sales. On that ground the Supreme Court revised the judgment and the evidence has been introduced upon this trial. The testimony of Mr. FRENCH as to the circumstances under which the proposition to accept $29,261 30 as a basis of settlement, placing the total loss at that sum has never before been introduced upon the trial of these cases. The evidence on the part of the defense is much stronger than it has ever been before, and in my opinion a verdict based upon any larger amount of loss is unwarranted by the evidence in the case. I am satisfied that it would be unjust to allow this verdict to stand, and concur with Judge DILLON that a new trial should be granted.

Commenting upon this decision the St. Paul *Press* says, in justice to the plaintiffs, that sixty men, coming from different parts of Minnesota, all men of character and position, have at different times during the last four years heard and examined carefully and critically all the evidence relative to the amount of goods the WEIDES had in their store at the time of the fire, and they have all decided that the value of the stock burned exceeded $55,000, the total amount of the insurance.

The Stories Two New-York Boys Told in Boston.

From the Boston Herald, July 3.

When FISK's regiment left New-York to visit Boston and Charlestown, a couple of wild and reckless boys, whose antecedents and family connections give some interest to their operations, came here in "JIM's" wake, and their "subsequent proceedings" are worthy of record. A few days after the regiment left New-York, these two boys, whose real names are DOMINICK J. KILLORAN, aged seventeen, and JOSEPH KING, aged fifteen, were arrested in South Boston for larceny, they having visited several drug-stores and other traders, where they managed to steal a number of small and cheap articles, and at one place to tap a till and get some money, but only a small amount. At another place they pilfered a lot of cigars, and among other things secured an army badge of no great value intrinsically, but it was very valuable as a souvenir. This was the extent of their offending as thieves in South Boston, where they were arrested by Officer CLOUGH. Shortly after their arrest they were shoved into the channels of justice, and being minors, they very naturally drifted into the hands of Mr. JOHNSON, the agent for the Board of State Charities, who is commissioned to look after all such juvenile offenders. His first step was to "interview" the boys, when, to use his own words, they "lied to him like Satan." They told all sorts of stories, but tried the best they could to varnish them up with some show of truth. But the more they lied, the deeper became the water they had to swim in, till finally the younger boy (KING) decided to make a clean breast of it, when he proceeded to inform Mr. JOHNSON who and what they were. He said that he was connected with families of wealth and position in the City of Brooklyn, and that he never did anything wrong before, that is of a criminal character, and that he had been led away by the other boy. He also told Mr. JOHNSON who his family were, and requested him to notify them at once by telegraph of his position and trouble, which he proceeded to do, an answer coming immediately with instructions to send him home at once, provided he could be released. He also informed Mr. JOHNSON that his companion was the son of Mrs. MARGARET KILLORAN, lately deceased in New-York, and over whose funeral there was a sensational lawsuit for a bill of funeral expenses amounting to $1,400, the particulars of which were published in the New-York papers. He was also the brother of Mrs. Dr. CONNOLLY, whose husband cut the throats of his two children and his own, in the City of New-York, a short time ago. He (KILLORAN) was also the heir to a property valued at $200,000, which this boy would come in possession of at his majority. After young KING had made these revelations, Mr. JOHNSON, by letter and telegraph, had them fully corroborated, when he took the boys before Judge AMES, of the Probate Court, by whom KING was ordered to be returned to his friends in New-York, while KILLORAN, who would not tell the truth, was sent to jail for thirty days. Mr. JOHNSON has since heard from young KING and his friends, who are very grateful for the kindness and mercy shown him. KILLORAN is still in jail.

A Vermont Man's Wonderful Clock.

Mr. R. D. MUNSON, an old resident of Williston, Vt., has just completed a wonderful musical calendar clock, which has attracted visitors from far and near. It is in every detail his handiwork, the old farmer having spent his spare hours in working upon it, for the past eight years. He has produced an eight-day clock, whose dial marks the second, minute, hour, day of the week, day of the month, month and year; a thermometer rests against its pendulum, giving the state of temperature; the ball of the pendulum contains a miniature time-piece, which derives its motive power solely from its vibrations, and keeps accurate time. There is also a cylinder musical attachment, which may be set to play any one of seven tunes at the end of each hour. In this last feature it can be so adjusted—and such was the intention of the maker—as to play "Old Hundred" at the end of each hour on Sunday, and "Old Folks at Home," "Swiss Waltz," "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle" and "Sweet Home" respectively on each successive day of the week. The entire mechanism is placed in a black walnut case, which measures ten feet high, twenty inches wide and ten inches deep. The case is highly polished, and its front bears the inscription in raised letters, "Our Union forever," "U. S." Mr. MUNSON, who is sixty-two years old, and quite feeble, feels proud of what he has accomplished.

Some New Fish Stories.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* amuses its readers with the following:

Best fish for birds—The Perch.
Good fish for soldiers—The Sword-fish.
The fish for theatrical managers—The Star and Stock-fish.
Pretty waiter-girl fish—The Bar bel (le.)
For blacksmiths—The Bellows-fish.
For dancers—The Boni-to.
For critics—The Carp.
Fish that give no credit—The C. O. D.
Fish for a lady's wear—Her-ring.
The strongest—The fish that's Smelt.
A (n)ice fish—The Skate.
Fish for Fenians—The Pike.
The fish for misers—The Gold-fish and Shiners.
For charity—The Po(o)r-purse.
For office-seekers—The Plaice.
For marble-workers—The Sculpin.
For carpenters—The Saw-fish.
Fish likely to go off the quickest—The Torpedo.
For gymnasts—The Muscle.
For singers—Minims.
For shoemakers—The Sole and 'Eel.
For schoolmasters—The Whale.

Fire-Work Accidents.

Last night JAMES H. KELLER, thirty-five years of age, residing at No. 14 Abingdon-square, was badly injured about the arm and face from the premature explosion of a hand grenade.

ANDREW CRAWFORD, of No. 142 Cherry-street, while firing a pistol last night, shot himself in the hand.

Affrays Last Night.

WM. MCMULLEN, of No. 622 East Twelfth-street, became involved in an affray with his wife MARY, at 11 o'clock last night, during which she cut him over the left eye with an ax, causing a severe but not dangerous wound.

During a quarrel between ANN BONNER and her husband, at their room in No. 179 Mulberry-street, at a late hour last night, he struck her with a club, causing a fearful scalp wound. She was taken to Police Head-quarters, and received surgical attention.

At 12 o'clock last night, during a drunken quarrel at the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, WM. MCGLONE, of No. 62 East Forty-first-street, stabbed MOSES HENRY, of No. 118 East Thirty-sixth-street, with a small pocket-knife, severing a small artery of the arm. Both parties were arrested.

The Saengerbund Prize.

STECK's piano-rooms, No. 25 East Fourteenth-street, were visited during the Saengerfest by nearly all the singers from the several societies, and the most eminent musicians of New-York, all anxious to test the magnificent prize grand Piano, selected by the Committee as the best instrument to be found in New-York. It has been universally admired, and the judgment of the Committee is unanimously indorsed. A similar report now reaches us from Baltimore, where the piano was taken home in triumph by the Germania Society—the lucky winners. Although the undying jealousy of a rival house occasioned a repetition of the Paris Exposition game, by excluding the prize piano from their hall, and by preventing a pianist—who had been already advertised—from performing upon it in public, still STECK's triumph is complete. A laughable feature of the result is the pretended disappointment of a would-be prominent manufacturer, who must have found the Saengerfest grapes exceedingly sour, to judge from the wry faces he makes in print. He seems to feel worse now at having been snubbed by the Saengerfest Committee than he did when the Philharmonic directors lately refused to let his piano be used at one of their concerts, even to accompany an encore song. The art of advertising is one thing, the art of piano-making quite another, as he now finds to his cost. Alas, poor Lilliputian! Such is life.—*Evening Express.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

No Postponement.
THE GRAND EXCURSION
TO ALTURAS,
FOURTH OF JULY,
WILL TAKE PLACE RAIN OR SHINE.
Protection from the sun and rain in the
IMMENSE PAVILION,
Near the depot. Will accommodate 5,000 people.
BRASS AND STRING BAND MUSIC.
DANCING, ORATORY AND FIRE-WORKS.
Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock A. M., sharp.
50 CENTS ROUND TRIP.
See advertisement.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-Dressing—keeps head and hair healthy—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world for restoring gray hair, stopping its falling out, and increasing its growth. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Minority Rules in many cases, and one secret of the great success of the Messrs. Rice in conducting the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the attention they pay to the minor comfort of all guests under their roof.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

LA BAU—ROBINSON.—At St. Stephen's Church, Westbourne Park, London, England, on Tuesday, June 6, by Rev. Harvey Brooks, J. HENRY LA BAU, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Mr. R. Robinson, of Great Western Terrace, London.

SMITH—FLOYD.—On Wednesday, June 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, GEORGE H. SMITH to JULIA, daughter of the late Capt. George W. Floyd.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In this City, Sunday night, July 2, 1871, MARY ARNOLD, daughter of James G. and Emily T. Baldwin, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Funeral services at 10½ A. M., on Wednesday, at the Gramercy Park House. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HUNT.—On Monday, July 3, JACOB HUNT, of Greenburg, N. Y., in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Presbyterian Church, White Plains, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock.

HALSTED.—At Newark, N. J., on July 2, 1871, OLIVER SPENCER HALSTED, Jr., aged 52 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. [illegible] Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the deceased are invited. Interment at Elizabeth City, N. J.

INGALLS.—On the 2d inst., HENRY T. INGALLS, aged 74 years.

His friends and those of his sons-in-law, A. A. Valentine and E. R. Janes, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 113 East 18th-st., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MCDIVITT.—On Saturday, July 1, at his residence, No. 44 East Broadway, WILLIAM J. MCDIVITT, son of the late James and Ann McDivitt.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., to St. James' Church, from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MORRILL.—On Thursday, June 22, in Brooklyn, an infant son, CALVIN, of Julius A. Morrill, and grandson of Hon. Calvin Morrill, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

MOUNT.—At Yonkers, July 3, HANNAH B. MOUNT, relict of Alfred B. Mount, in the 61st year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother, Edward L. Brooks, No. 18 East 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STONE.—On Monday morning, after a long and tedious illness, GEORGETTA PHELPS, wife of Chas. L. Stone.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, Willard Phelps, No. 140 Madison-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

TOWT.—At Brooklyn, on Monday, July 3, MABEL A., youngest child of Louis W. and Helen J. Towt, aged 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] State-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN AMRINGE.—On Sunday, July 2, of cholera infantum, MABEL, only child of Thomas B. and Isabella M. Van Amringe, aged 5 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 12½ P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Alex. McVay, No. 229 East 84th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871,
Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.
Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MUSICAL BOXES.
All styles, sizes and prices.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., No. 680 Broadway.

CABLE TOLLS.
On and after July 1 the tariff to Great Britain, Ireland and France, for messages of ten words, including address, date and signature, will be $10 in gold, and $1 for each additional word.
HENRY H. WARD, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 8, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at [illegible] M., and on Saturday at 7½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, [illegible] by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be [illegible] prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

DAY & MARTIN'S BLACKING UNIversally acknowledged the best in the world. Preserves the leather, does not soil clothing, and gives a lustre equal to the best Japan varnish. Sold by all grocers and shoe-dealers. Wholesale agency, No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

THE EVENING WISCONSIN, OF MILwaukee, is the oldest, largest and most widely circulated paper in Wisconsin or Minnesota. We will give special low rates for six months and yearly advertising if application be made soon. Address CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee, Wis.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. [illegible] [illegible]man-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

The Providence *Journal*, one of the best newspapers in New-England, has been enlarged.

The politicians of Georgia publish more letters than all the politicians of half the remaining Southern States together.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE died of apoplexy in Medina, Ohio, on Friday, while sailing on a lake with a party of ladies.

One year ago Sumner County, Kansas, had not a single inhabitant. Now it has a population of 3,000, and, of course, a newspaper.

One Indiana town is to be enlivened today by a foot race between four bulky citizens whose average weight is 345 pounds. The distance to be run is one mile.

The Dominion of Canada was four years old on Saturday, and the papers are once more urging the necessity of the cultivation of a sentiment of nationality.

Bostonians are now inquiring, "Why have the strawberries lost their aroma?" We don't know, unless it is because the strawberry season is over.

It is reported that the Hamilton Opera-house was sold recently for $60,000. This is the one that was put up at lottery. That "farmer," who bought the winning ticket in this City, has never been heard from.

Hon. TIMOTHY M. ALLEN, of Hartford, has given the Young Men's Institute, of that city, $40,000 to aid in establishing a free library and art gallery. He also offers the use of a story in a building owned by him as a place for them.

Mr. STEPHENS is already experiencing some of the minor woes of journalism. In the latest copy of his paper received he says prominently, "for beautifully, in our last, read fearfully."

A Virginia editor has come to the conclusion that a man might as well undertake to hold himself at arm's length and then turn a double somersault over a meeting-house steeple, as to attempt to publish a paper that will suit everybody.

There was for a few minutes a scene of wild confusion at a school exhibition in a public hall in Auburn on Friday evening, caused by the slight sinking of the floor of a gallery. The panic was at length quieted, but in view of the excitement the audience was dismissed.

A Western paper remarks that it is just such Democratic editors as the one who asserted that a Canadian was selling fish at Gloucester, Mass., nearly 200 per cent. cheaper than the Yankee dealers can, who criticise the financial administration of the United States most keenly.

Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the political editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, still resides in Crawfordville, Ga. We mention this out of pure benevolence, that Democratic wire-pullers who wish to urge him to moderate his fierce attacks on the new departure may know how to direct their letters.

DANIEL THOMAS, a colored Philadelphian, and his son GEORGE had a little difficulty on Saturday night. Among the results were these: The young man was badly stabbed with a pair of scissors and had his face severely scratched, and the father lost a part of an ear bitten off by his son.

W. W. THOMAS, Jr., Maine's Commissioner of Immigration, has been presented by a Swede with a watch, triangular in form, having the dial near the vertex of one of the angles. By looking through an aperture in the dial, the day of the month is ascertained, and beneath the dial is an arrangement which shows the day of the week.

Four years ago a new kind of fish, specimens of which Prof. AGASSIZ called a variety of alewives, appeared in Seneca Lake. This year they have been attacked by a singular mortality. Thousands have perished from some unexplained cause, and their dead bodies line the shores in such numbers as to threaten a pestilence.

Ex-Senator THAYER denies that he is a candidate for Governor of Nebraska, and says that he shall continue to pay close attention to his private affairs, and when the proper time comes will take an active part in the campaign and give the regular Republican candidates an earnest support, whether they prove to be personal friends or personal enemies to himself.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* appeared on the 1st inst. much enlarged and printed from new type throughout. It is now the largest daily newspaper in the State, outside of this City, and is one of the ablest. There are not more than four journals in the West which equal it in size. The publishers say that the prosperity of their journal was never so marked as now, and they promise that improvement shall not stop at outward appearances.

A school-master in Binghamton has been fined $1,700 for circulating a copy of verses found upon the floor of his school-room, in which the character of a lady in the neighborhood was maligned. The action was brought under the new law, making it an offense to impute a want of chastity to a woman; and it is said that some members of the jury were in favor of placing the damages at $10,000. The writer of the verses is now to be proceeded against.

Hon. HENRY T. BLOW was compelled to decline an invitation to be present at the consecration of the Confederate cemetery in Springfield, Mo., but wrote a letter in which he expressed the fervent hope that as the Union and Confederate men of the past, who were all true men, are brought together by the indulgence of an elevated sympathy, we may all realize more than ever the value of a country (for which the noble dead of both alike gave up their lives so freely.)

At last the War Department of England has approved the removal of Prescott Gate and St. Lewis Gate in ancient Quebec, to afford an unimpeded means of traffic in the chief thoroughfare. The *Mercury* says: "This is the greatest boon that has yet been accorded to the people, and much as the antiquarian may regret seeing the removal of such land-marks from our historic town, the daily needs of a growing population are of superior importance to having our main avenues blockaded at all hours for the sole maintenance of two out of many picturesque specimens of by-gone architecture and defensive military skill."

A lady residing in Natchez, Miss., has subscribed $100 for the monument to the Confederate dead who lie in Georgia, and writes a letter in which she says that her beloved and gallant brother sleeps there; that she has never been able to learn exactly where—"his body having been buried by the enemy." Can one wonder that her torn heart should prompt her, a woman, further to say: "I want to give my mite to every Confederate monument that is reared. Our Southland should be dotted all over with them, not alone to betoken the hallowed memories of the past, but as beacon-lights to Southrons yet unborn, who may yet twine over these cold marbles their fresh laurels with our withered cypress."

A Richmond paper publishes what purports to be a copy of a letter from BISMARCK to a Virginian, in acknowledgment of the receipt of some tobacco, with a request that the fragrant gift should be equally divided between His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, His Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK KARL, and himself. The letter says: "As His Majesty does not smoke, the whole has been put at the disposal of the Crown Prince, who ordered it to be divided in three parts. His Imperial Highness, who happens to prefer the pipe to the cigar, has requested me to express to you his thanks for your kind attention and his satisfaction at the high quality of your produce. I beg to add, also, my thanks, and the hope that the weed will only serve to replenish the calumet of peace."

We learned something by telegraph of a recent incident in Princeton, Ill., where a man named MCNAMEE attempted to hang a school-teacher, Miss PORTER. It seems she had punished his child, and as the latter was going to school on Thursday morning MCNAMEE told her that he would come and hang her teacher, but he meant to get a little drunk first. He went to town, drank what whisky he thought necessary, and then went back, telling everybody he met that he meant to hang the woman, and no one believing him. He entered the school-house, rope in hand, and informing the young lady that he had come to hang her, because she had punished his child, he at once placed the rope around her neck, and dragged her to the door. At this instant men seeing the children rush from the building came up and rescued the lady, who had become insensible. Strange to say he was not arrested until Saturday, when, in default of $1,000 bail, he was committed to jail on a charge of assault, with intent to commit bodily injury.

A Virginia correspondent relates that a few days ago the engineer of a freight-train on one of the railroads of that State saw a child asleep on the track and was unable to check his train before it had been struck and thrown some distance. He stopped the train, took the child off the track, and laid it in a field. The conductor having passed the next station and said nothing to any one there, the innocent correspondent mildly remarks: "I think the conductor ought to be blamed for not at least reporting the fact at the station, so that he could be attended to. The next morning I saw a notice from the Petersburg papers that the train had run over a cow. I can't see how such a mistake could have occurred."

Hackmen are proverbially sharp. One in Waterbury, Conn., the other day, persuaded two of his friends to unite with him in depositing ten cents a day each in the Dime Savings Bank, the agreement being that if one backed out before the end of the year, those who remained should share equally his previous deposits, and if all three failed to keep the agreement, the money deposited should go to the bank. Of course the other two, after making their regular deposits for some time, gave it up, and the hackman, who continues faithfully to chip in his daily dime, is entitled to the whole amount.

It is queer how differently people sometimes look at things. Now, here is the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun*, usually a sensible paper, talking in this way: "It is strange that Northern correspondents seem to be so ignorant of Southern character, when Southerners seem to appreciate and do justice to Northern valor and virtue. Gen. HANCOCK can be applauded for his services in behalf of the North by Southerners, while Mr. DAVIS for his services to the South, is denounced as worse than a thief or murderer." Perhaps Gen. HANCOCK is the one to be commiserated in this connection.

There was a little amusement in the office of the Probate Judge of Cincinnati a day or two ago. An exceedingly corpulent gentleman called, and perspiringly asked for a marriage license. The accommodating Clerk of course seized the blank with avidity, put down the date, inserted the applicant's name, and then asked the impatient lover the name of the prospective bride. This was a poser. The interrogated stared blankly at his questioner, stuck his hands in his pockets, and finally acknowledged that he did not know. The Clerk told him that the name was essential to the legality of the license, and the unhappy man departed, saying he would find out and call again.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has again been telling his disciples what he knows about wives, and if he is not as well posted on that subject as any other man in America he has been terribly maligned. This is a sample of his talk: "I say to you who want to govern your wives, set them an example continually that is good. Let them say, 'There is my husband, does he do anything that he should not do? No, he does not. He prays, he is faithful, humble, meek, full of kindness and of good words and works; I see nothing wrong in him.' If a man pursue this straightforward, manly, God-like course he will find woman in her place by his side following him. When we find an elder of Israel do this we find plenty of women who will go along with him."

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* expresses a willingness to act with the Democrats of the North in the coming political contest, but it demands, like many other Southern papers, that there shall be no condemnation of the South for the part it took in the rebellion. It says: "While we are willing to fight under the lead of some acceptable leader, who either in the field or in civil life, contributed to defeat a cause to which we had devoted our lives and property, we shall demand that our feelings shall be respected, and that our overthrow shall not be continually thrown up to us by way of insult. If our sufferings do not protect us, our political unanimity and strength can and will. We do not ask our party friends to mourn with us over our dead brothers and defeated cause. We appeal to no people on the globe for sympathy—we fought without it—we lost without it—we have suffered without it. We propose to work out our material regeneration by our own efforts, and without surrendering our manhood and honorable pride. These are not matters for political conventions and party platforms."

An Ohio paper publishes a pitiful letter, purporting to have been written by a Mormon woman to her brother, a resident of that State. It says the woman, some years ago, started overland for California with her husband, that he was murdered by "the Saints," and his effects confiscated, and that subsequently, not aware of the manner in which he met his death, she was induced to marry a Mormon. Everything was pleasant for awhile, but at length he grew more and more matrimonially inclined, and married other wives. With every new comer—they now number fourteen—her sorrows were increased, and she writes: "My troubles have no end, but keep coming, one after another, until my cup of bitterness is running over. I cannot endure it any longer. My husband has got another little red-headed imp that he calls his wife, and she says she has got just as good a right to everything as I have, and he tells her the same, and then because I cannot submit to it he whips me like a dog. I cannot stand a whipping. No pen can tell what I suffer. I cannot wear the yoke any longer, and now, dear brother, for the love of heaven, help me away, and I will thank you more than I can tell. I have had quite a number of rivals, and have managed to put up with all, until the last one came, and now forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and being abused beyond endurance, I must and will leave this den of infamy, and I hope to live a few of the last days of my life in my native land among my friends."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

As anticipated, no sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, (July 3,) and but few persons were in attendance at the rooms. Today the Exchange will be closed, and also all the real estate offices, consequently but little if any business will be transacted. In suburban sales, that at Alturas, Rockland County, conducted by S. DINGEE & CO., will occupy the field alone, and should therefore, if from no other cause, be well attended. The property, however, is a desirable one, the object to be achieved worthy, and therefore the enterprise should meet with success. Sale at 12 M. Special train from Chambers-street at 8½ A. M., so that parties desiring to be present can enjoy a free excursion and combine business with pleasure. A detailed report as to the result of the transaction will appear on Thursday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$25,000.—FOUR-STORY STONE—49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., leasehold, $28,000; four-story, West 45th-st., freehold, $33,000; four-story, West 52d-st., $24,000; four-story 50th-st., leasehold, $25,000; four-story, West 38th-st., $16,500; four story, English basement, West 39th-st., $25,000; four-story, 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also an elegant house, 46th-st., $45,000. Also one four-story, 20 by 68 by 100, $50,000. Several elegant houses on 5th and Madison avs., 25 to 32 fronts. Now is the time to buy. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house on West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $24,000. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

THREE LOTS, EACH 21X100, WITH A good three-story brick house, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for $50,000; this is a bargain. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FIVE CHOICE LOTS IN 65TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Madison avs.; any good builder can have them with very little money. RIKER & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

BOULEVARD, 8TH-AV., AND OTHER west-side property in parcels to suit. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Location unsurpassed, house No. 41 Pierrepont-st., in complete order, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession; terms easy; may be let to an approved party. Apply to owner, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Houses and Lots

For sale or to let, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Several very fine plots of acres, located on Central-avenue, or the Southern Boulevard, for sale. Also, plots of lots, near the Iron Bridge, and Harlem River, at North New-York and Port Morris. Gentlemen's residences, containing from 10 to 100 acres, near the East River, well situated for a large increased value, for sale. Investors may rely upon correct information from this office, upon property in the lower end of the county. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT FURNISHED—IN ONE OF the pleasantest houses on Murray Hill, the whole of the third floor, with bath-room and every convenience; the family is strictly private, and the house first-class in every respect. This is a fine opportunity for one or two gentlemen seeking a cool and pleasant home during the Summer months; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. Address M. H., advertiser, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent three months at Montclair, N. J.; one hour from New-York; ten minutes from station; bath, range, well, stable, cow milking, extensive grounds, terms moderate. Address Box No. 43 Montclair, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION.
Crême de la Crême of
FLUSHING PROPERTY,
To be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
TUESDAY, JULY 11.
SPLENDID COLLATION.
FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
500 VILLAGE (NOT FARM) **LOTS**
on graded streets, situated on
JAMAICA-AVENUE,
the court end of the accessible, sprightly, aristocratic and beautiful
VILLAGE OF FLUSHING,
near
THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS,
will positively be sold at 2 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, July 11, 1871, on terms so easy that all may purchase in this delightful suburb, and
OWN A HOME OF THEIR OWN,
NINE MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY HALL,
and be in communication with the Metropolis by
FORTY-FOUR DAILY TRAINS,
running from
5½ A. M. TILL MIDNIGHT,
at rates of commutation less than daily fares on City horse-cars.

FLUSHING LAWN,

The property to be sold, being part of the estate of Wm. Smart, deceased, now for the first time offered at public sale, has long been regarded as the crême de la crême of Flushing property, and, as such, has for years been eagerly sought by speculators, but the owners, fully able to hold it, preferred to bide their time, and for the welfare of the lovely village deal directly with the public, and we now offer 500 Lots, in plots to suit, with entire confidence that this is THE VERY FINEST SUBURBAN PROPERTY, so near the business centre of New-York, that has ever been sold.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN WILL LEAVE, VIA JAMES-SLIP AND 34TH-ST. FERRIES, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Terms easy. Maps and particulars at office of
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
ERECTION OF
THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE NOW CERTAIN.
A GREAT DAY FOR SAMARIA.
$30,000 REALIZED FOR THE BUILDING FUND.
UNEXAMPLED ENTHUSIASM OF ROCKLAND COUNTY.
AUCTION SALES OF 2,000 LOTS AT ALTURAS
will be resumed
TUESDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the grounds.

TERMS OF SALE as heretofore, twenty-five per cent. only to be paid; seventy-five per cent. retained by purchaser until the building of the College is assured, and then only by installments; ten per cent. per month for building purposes.

Sale unreserved, to highest bidder. Parties desiring to examine the property may take

DAILY EXCURSION TRAINS

Foot Chambers-st., Erie Building, 8¾ A. M. Fare, round trip, 50 cents. Refreshments at the Pavilion on the grounds. Profits to Samaritan Home.

For maps and excursion tickets to sale and further information apply to
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
At their offices at Alturas,
Or No. 82 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for the fourth division of their
CANADA AIR LINE,
extending from
CANFIELD TO FORT ERIE,
a distance of about
FORTY-FOUR MILES.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of GEORGE LOWE REID, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, on and after 10th July, and sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Fourth Division Air Line," addressed to the undersigned, will be received to the 24th July.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, May 27, 1871.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of A. DE LANCEY BRIGHAM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by A. De Lancey Brigham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of June, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS H. HOLMES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
BIRDSALL & BISGOOD, solicitors for bankrupt, No. 335 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—The KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against The STAR METAL COMPANY, JOHN L. BROWNELL, Jonathan Brownell, John S. Christie, Samuel W. Barnard and Joseph F. Muchmore, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 38 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 21, 1871.
H. W. JOHNSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my30-law6wTu* No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st.,
corner of Crosby.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES' CRUSHED COFFEES, NO. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

TENTH DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON R. R. CO., (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., on the 5th day of July. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 5, 1871.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA, First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 15, 1871, will be paid on and after that, free of United States Government tax, on presentation, at the office of A. L. Hatch, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.
HORACE ABBOTT, Treasurer.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 29, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

No. 41 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 5.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has been this day declared, payable 1st July. The transfer-books will be closed till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. free of all tax, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 24 until July 3.
F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3, prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 1, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE
EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
July 1, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund (free of Government tax) is payable on demand.
EDWARD A WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July prox.
Transfer-books now closed; will reopen July 5.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Alabama will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 11 Nassau-st.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 3, 1871.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the shareholders, free of taxes, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. J. HUESTIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, June 15, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July, 1871.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock and scrip surplus fund, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

STUYVESANT BANK, No. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after July 10.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable July 1 prox.; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1871.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after Monday, July 3.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 3, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on demand.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, has been declared by the directors of this bank, payable on and after July 1.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company due 1st July, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by R. T. WILSON & CO., Financial Agents, No. 44 Broad-st.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this Company due 1st July, 1871, will be paid on and after that date by the Gallatin National Bank.
R. T. WILSON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Duluth, due July 1, 1871, will be paid at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., corner Wall and Nassau sts., on and after that date.

DIVIDENDS.

HAMILTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
The Directors have this day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.
Also,
An Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after July 1, 1871.
JUNE 14, 1871. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 11 NASSAU-ST.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, indorsed by the State of Alabama, numbering 1 to 4,000 inclusive, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
The Interest will likewise be paid at the same time upon similar Bonds, numbering 4,001 to 4,720 inclusive, whenever the holders of the Coupons can furnish satisfactory evidence, in accordance with the statute of Alabama, that the Bonds were held by bona fide and innocent purchasers prior to Jan. 1, 1871.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
Financial Agents of the State of Alabama.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 136,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free, on and after the 15th of July prox. Transfer books will remain closed from date to the day of payment. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank for sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
Nos. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable July 10.
The transfer-books will be closed from July 1 to that date.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.
The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK,
BROOKLYN, June 29, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable July 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1871.
FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of $3 per share has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st July proximo.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after July 10.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st July, 1871, from the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after maturity by the Gallatin National Bank.
R. T. WILSON & CO., Financial Agents.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On and after this date, the coupons due July 1, 1871, on the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, will be paid at our office.
JAY COOKE & CO.
JUNE 23, 1871.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 10.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!

In order to give our clerks a little recreation during the Summer months, we propose closing our store, BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., at 3 O'CLOCK on the SATURDAYS of JULY and AUGUST, and respectfully ask the public to do their shopping before that time.

LORD & TAYLOR

A. T. Stewart & Co.,
during THIS WEEK, will make
Great Reductions
in the prices of goods
in ALL the DEPARTMENTS of their
Retail Establishment,
which are COMPLETE, and LARGELY SUPPLIED
with new and DESIRABE ARTICLES
for the PRESENT SEASON,
offering unusual extraordinary
INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.
CUSTOMERS and STRANGERS are respectfully requested to examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

PLAIN PINE-APPLE AND CANTON crapes; black, colored and white, striped and plaid, wash silks. Every variety of goods in our line, also American Indian articles. Catalogues sent per mail.
FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Swedish woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on Grover & Baker's machine; can dress hair; would like to travel with a lady or go to the country; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a very superior cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; is a good baker; no objections to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing, cutting and making children's dresses. Address No. 43 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation; is a good cook, washer and ironer; would like to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 154 43d-st., corner of 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few gentlemen and ladies' fine washing; promptly attended to at her own residence. Call at No. 520 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl as seamstress, or to take care of children, in a private family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 60 West 24th-st., from 12 to 4.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class colored man who thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Call or address J. J., from 8 to 10 and 2 to 7, at 138 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, a situation about a gentleman's place; can drive and take care of horses and cows, milk and assist in the gardening; has good recommendations, and is anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, with good recommendations, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to do anything required about a gentleman's place; understands the care of cows, milking, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

NURSE WANTED—A COMPETENT BAby's nurse, a Protestant with City reference. Call at No. 29 West 19th-st., on Wednesday, between 10½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 269 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 66,134, ISSUED BY the MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

The Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

We have one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS on this continent, and are prepared to contract to build

Reapers, Grain Drills,
Mowers, Horse-Rakes,
Threshing Machines, Hay-Tedders,
Horse-Powers, Plows, &c., &c.,

of any of the most improved styles, and deliver them in bond in Portland or Boston for exportation abroad.

We guarantee to give an article in all respects equal or superior to the best made in the United States, at much lower prices.

Our Works are divided into two departments, which are entirely distinct. In the GENERAL MACHINERY Department we manufacture **Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers** of all sizes, **Saw-mill Machinery** of all kinds, including **English and American Gangs**, with Steel Gates, **Leffel's Patent Double Turbine Water Wheels, Flour-mill Machinery** of all kinds, **Shingle Machines and Jointers, Stave and Lath Machines, Wood-working Machinery** of all kinds, **Sugar-mill Machinery, Engine Lathes, Planers, Drilling Machines, Boring Machines, Bolt Cutters, Woolen Machinery, Leather-splitting Machines, Washington Hand Printing Presses, Gordon Power Printing Presses, Taylor's Cylinder Printing Presses, Folding Machines, Paper-cutters, Hydraulic Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, Self-adjusting Hangers**, &c., &c.

Castings of all kinds made in Brass or Iron. New machinery of any kind made to order. Patterns of every description made when desired.

We offer all the above machinery, of superior quality, at prices lower than they can be produced in the United States.

For further information address

F. W. GLEN, President,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

SOUTH CAROLINA LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

$500,000

under the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give a series of Concerts, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing Oct. 1, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.

REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Gov. M. L. Bonham, Gen. Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chestnut, Gen. John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. G. A. Trenholm, Gov. J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

August Belmont & Co., Bankers; Hon. Charles O'Conor, Counselor at Law; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Counselor at Law; T. A. Hoyt, Esq., President Gold Room; Anderson, Starr & Co., Merchants; Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers; Hon. John E. Ward, Counselor at Law; Col. Richard Lathers; Hunt, Thompson & Co., Factors; Pettus & Co., Merchants; F. Zogbaum & Fairchild, Merchants.

$500,000 IN GIFTS.

1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $250,000, having an annual rental of about $20,000 from Opera-house, stores and halls; the building being about 230 feet by 60, and situated corner of King and Market sts., in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at			$250,000
2d Gift—Cash			100,000
3d Gift—Cash			25,000
4th Gift—Cash			10,000
5th Gift—Cash			5,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	$1,000	25,000
25 Gifts—Cash	each	500	12,500
350 Gifts—Cash	each	100	35,000
250 Gifts—Cash	each	50	12,500
500 Gifts—Cash	each	25	12,500
1,250 Gifts—Cash	each	10	12,500
2,404 Gifts, amount to			$500,000

Gen. M. C. BUTLER,
JOHN CHADWICK, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. GARY.
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING.

Gen. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia; Col. B. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina; Hon. Roger A. Pryor, New-York.
JOHN C. JACOBSOHN, General Agent,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

To whom all communications for tickets or agencies in the Northern, Western and Eastern States should be addressed.
Orders strictly confidential.
TICKETS $5 EACH.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will Reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.
There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.
Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH
Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.
The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING-school, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 5, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late Wm. Summerfield, Washington-av., near 11th-st., Tremont, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of rose-wood parlor suites in brocatelle, rose-wood etagere, mirror back, pier glasses, centre table, marble top, parlor organ, (Mason & Hamlin, makers,) black-walnut extension table, secretary and book-case, three oil-paintings, Brussels carpet; also, wagon, sleigh, harness, &c. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

INVALIDS'
TRAVELING CHAIRS,
FROM $15 TO $40,
FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE.
Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalid Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
SHILLINGER ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY.
NO. 247 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 25.
This Company is now prepared to lay down their Patent Joint Sidewalk in the most artistic manner and in any design, pattern or color desired, and at a cost far less than that of flagging.
They will also lay court-yards, areas, cellars of houses, floors of stables, &c., using the celebrated English Portland Cement, thereby insuring great durability, entire freedom from dust, smoothness of surface and beauty of finish, &c.
Specimen of the work can be seen at the Battery, Beach-street and City Hall Parks, and at Company's office.
Orders (the only genuine) received at the office of the Company.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S
VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, so exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm-name of
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.
Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
The business heretofore conducted by us will be continued by
Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
who will also act as attorneys for Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., of London.
CHARLES H. DABNEY,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES J. GOODWIN,
GEORGE H. MORGAN.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general foreign and domestic banking business, in New-York and Philadelphia, under the firm-names of
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
F. A. DREXEL, } Residing in
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. H. WRIGHT, }
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Residing in
JOS. W. DREXEL, } New-York.
J. N. ROBINSON, }

PARIS, July 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking business, under the firm-name of
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
No. 3 Rue Scribe.
DREXEL & CO.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
JOHN H. HARJES.
EUGENE WINTHROP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of STRASBURGER, FRITZ & PFEIFFER is this day dissolved, by the withdrawal of Mr. GEORGE FRITZ. OSCAR STRASBURGER and GEORGE F. PFEIFFER will sign in liquidation.
OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE FRITZ,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

The undersigned have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm name of
STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,
and will continue the import business of German, French and English toys, fancy goods, &c., &c.,
AT NO. 394 BROADWAY,
as heretofore conducted by the old firm.
OSCAR STRASBURGER,
GEORGE F. PFEIFFER.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
THE FIRM OF DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts will remain with Mr. ROBERT WINTHROP, who will attend to the settlement of the business.
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,
JOSEPH W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP,
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
J. HOOD WRIGHT.

No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
I have this day associated with me my brother, Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS WINTHROP, and will continue under the firm name of ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. the domestic branch of the banking and brokerage business lately conducted by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. ROBERT WINTHROP.

No. 64 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with us
MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN.
The business will be continued under the firm of
HEINEMANN, PAYSON & MORGAN.
HEINEMANN & PAYSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing and sale of sewing-machines and improvements therein, and other inventions, under the name and firm of STICKLER, ELLIOTT & WILSON, their place of business to be at No. 1 College-place, in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH W. STICKLER,
THEODORE C. ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM H. WILSON.
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1871.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of THOMAS & REILLY, for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business at No. 11 Broad-st.
RONALD THOMAS,
F. A. REILLY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have sold to HENRY S. WILSON my interest in the copartnership lately existing between JOHN C. WOODS and myself in the restaurant business, No. 127 Grand-st., under the firm name of BRADSTREET & CO., and I cordially invite my friends to extend their patronage to the new firm.
WILLIAM BRADSTREET.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.
MR. THEODORE TIMPSON RETIRES from our firm this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, JAS. F. WHITE and BRYCE GRAY, under same firm name.
JAMES F. WHITE & CO.

S. B. MUSGRAVE RETIRES THIS DAY from the firm of MUSGRAVE & CO.
T. B. MUSGRAVE,
S. B. MUSGRAVE,
J. G. MUSGRAVE.
JULY 1, 1871.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, July 5	Algeria, Saturday, July 15
Scotia, Wednesday, July 12	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Java, Wednesday, July 19	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Parthia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..............$145, gold.
Return Tickets..............$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency
Return Tickets..............$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst. CHAS. J. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN.......Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE.........DAURE.........Saturday, Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$85
TO PARIS.
Including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin............$145 | Second Cabin............$88

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., July 8	Assyria......Wed., July 5
Britannia......Sat., July 15	Sidonian......Wed., July 12
Europa......Sat., July 22	Iowa......Wed., July 19
India......Sat., July 29	Ismalia......Wed., July 26

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A. M. ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 8, 10 A. M.
NEMESIS.....Thursday, July 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, July 15, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, July 8, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, July 15, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. LAPIDGE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 13.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 6
SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, (via Nassau)..July 13
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 20

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Friday, July 7 CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Ag

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check-at-Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,769,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

AUGUST T. POST,
NO. 5 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

BIDS

For $500,000 Ten per cent., twenty years, St. Joseph, Mo., City Bonds, coupons payable semi-annually in New-York, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of July next.

The bids will be received, either for the whole or for any less amount, to be delivered monthly.

Fifty thousand dollars in bonds will be delivered July 15, and the balance as fast as money is wanted for the construction of the bridge, not to exceed $75,000 per month.

I reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

I. G. KAPPNER, Treasurer St. Joseph Bridge Building Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHOICE SECURITIES.

Illinois Registered 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per Cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per Cent. Bonds.

And other safe and reliable investments, payable in this City. For sale (below par) by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.

To the holders of Virginia State Securities. The undersigned respectfully announce that they will attend to the funding of the above-named securities for an eighth per cent commission. J. M. WEITH & ARENTS, Dealers in Southern Securities, No. 9 New-st., New-York, JULY 1, 1871.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, O., June 8, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of June, 1871, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the stockholders of this Company to authorize the issue of the Fifteen Millions of Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Company, remaining unissued, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be holden at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to vote upon the question of such authorization.

For the purpose of ascertaining the parties entitled to vote upon the question the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further notice.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY, OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway, Room 44. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company: The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock of the 12th inst., at the office of the Consolidation Coal Company, No. 71 Broadway, for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $30,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF IOWA, NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Central Railroad Company of Iowa, will be closed July 7, and remain closed until Aug. 14, 1871, for annual election. A. L. HATCH, Transfer Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Eight Per Cent. Bonds

OF

WESTERN R. R. CO. OF ALABAMA.

Guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, and by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

Above bonds bought and sold by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 Nassau-St., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., will pay the coupons and interest due 1st July, 1871, on the following securities, viz.:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway First and Second Mortgage Bonds.

Dayton and Michigan Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Alleghany Valley Railroad 7 3-10 Mortgage Bonds.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Connecticut Western Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Cleveland and Massillon Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Mortgage Bonds.

City of Wheeling, Va., 8 and 6 per cent. Bonds.

Indianapolis Water-works, 8 per cent. Bonds.

Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cent. Bonds.

Ross County, Ohio, (principal and interest,) Bonds.

City of Alleghany, Penn., Bonds.

City of Richmond, Ind., Bonds.

City of Terre Haute, Ind., Bonds.

Town of Marietta, Ohio, Bonds.

Sabine County, Kansas, Bonds.

Neosho Falls Township, Kansas, Bonds.

Louisiana National Bank, Dividend 5 per cent., payable 5th July.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Dividend payable 5th July.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates. HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON—(LIMITED.)

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—The London Joint Stock Bank, London.

The capital of the German Bank of London Limited is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each, of which 60,000 shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.

The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to foreign banking business.

Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E. C., April, 1871.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

At an election held on the 28th inst. the following-named gentlemen were duly elected directors of the Exchange Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
ELISHA BROOKS,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER,
EDMUND HURRY,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
DANIEL PIERSON,	GEORGE H. PECK,
CHARLES BUTTS,	JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES A. PECK.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held June 29, 1871, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OFFICE, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1871.

At the Annual election held this day the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:

EFFING. TOWNSEND,	ISRAEL CORSE,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. VAN WAGENEN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
AMOS R. ENO,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
JOHN WATSON,	WALTER BARNES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY COFFIN,
DON ALON. CUSHMAN,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
URIAH J. SMITH,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SYLV. L. H. WARD,	WILLIAM PALEN,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	JAMES B. AMES,
EGBERT A. CLARK.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES was unanimously reëlected President. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1871.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same, immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1871.

During the month of July, 1871, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Thursday, July 6—One million.
Thursday, July 13—One million.
Thursday, July 20—One million.
Thursday, July 27—One million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Wednesday, July 5—One million.
Wednesday, July 12—One million.
Wednesday, July 19—One million.
Wednesday, July 26—One million.

A certified check for Five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for Gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS, BROKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

BELLEVILLE AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
LONG DOCK MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of staple Merchandise and Produce at lowest rates, and storage accommodations may be had on most liberal terms. Apply at Nos. 42 and 44 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

NO. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE.

Deposits before July 21 will draw interest as if they had been made in June.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 & 3 Third-av., N. Y., *opposite Cooper Institute.*

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

By direction of the Trustees of this Institution, the usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after July 19, 1871; ALSO, an EXTRA DIVIDEND, at the rate of One per Cent. per annum, from accumulated profits, being, together, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum.

Dividends not withdrawn will bear interest from July 1st.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH OF JULY,—*and not later,*—will be allowed Interest from the 1st of July.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

ISAAC T. SMITH, *President.*
T. W. LILLIE, *Secretary.*

1871.—JULY INTEREST. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 6th-av. and 23d-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 draws interest from JULY 1.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable after July 17. WM. M. GILES, President. ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent., upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1871.

The bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on MONDAYS until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THOS. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Trea'r.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest..........$2,789,823 74
Surplus..........202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871..........$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from that date.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 19.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1871.

DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, will be paid on and after July 17.

Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, HARNESS, Blankets, Robes, &c., all in good condition; cost $700; will be sold for $350; horse kind and sound, suitable for a lady to drive; sold on account of the owner going to Europe. To be seen by calling at No. 93 2d-st., Brooklyn, Monday and Tuesday.

ARMY HARNESS, TENTS, FLAGS, poles, camp equipage, mule collars, McClellan saddles, canvas, awnings, boat sails, water-proof horse wagon covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT trucking business, in Broadway and Canal-st., for two trucks and express wagon. Inquire at No. 42 Jane-st.

MULES.—A PAIR OF NICE SMALL MULES, just from the country, for sale; price $150. At GILMORE'S, No. 163 North 4th-st., near 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S ROAD horse, bay, 15¼ hands high; can show 50 or better; very gentle; six years old; will be sold low. Call at stable No. 336 West 27th-st., or on owner, 527 8th-av.

A TWO-WHEEL BOSTON CHAISE, made by Goddard and newly painted, is for sale cheap, at private stable, No. 132 West 15th-st.

A FEW WORKING HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—To be sold for want of use. Inquire at No. 115 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

$65 WILL BUY A GOOD BAY work horse, sold for want of use. Apply to-day or to-morrow at No. 136 West 25th-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-QUARTER seat road wagon, good as new. Apply until sold at No. 219 West 41st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROAD-WAY.—Desirable Summer residence; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices; references exchanged.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR, will accommodate two gentlemen, with privilege of front parlor; terms reasonable. No. 348 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.
C. H. BULL, Proprietor.
IRA M. ELLIS, Manager.

This house, having been thoroughly repaired and enlarged, can furnish good accommodations for City guests. Terms, $2 per day and $10 to $12 per week. A good livery connected with the house. References exchanged.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

A special train will be dispatched from New-York EVERY SATURDAY P. M. at 4 o'clock for Lebanon Springs, (Harlem Railroad,) and from Lebanon Springs for New-York EVERY MONDAY MORNING at 5 o'clock A. M., arriving in New-York at 11 o'clock A. M.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

SURF HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

OLIVER B. PHILBROOK & SON, PROPRIETORS.

A quiet, retired Summer resort, close to the Beach; nicely finished and refurnished for this season; strictly temperance; the best of entertainment; terms $2 per day, transient company $2 50; last season the company included ten clergymen and their families.

MONTOWESE HOTEL,

BRANFORD, Conn. This delightful Summer resort, four hours' ride from New-York by the New-Haven and Shore Line Road, is now open. Best of accommodations for fishing, sailing, and bathing. Large and comfortable rooms in a cottage near the Hotel. WILLIAM BRYAN, Jr., Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOUSE, AL-burgh Springs, Vt., will be opened for the reception of guests, June 10, 1871. This house (which incloses in its grounds the principal Springs) is located near the banks of the beautiful Missisquoi Bay, Lake Champlain, sixteen miles north from St. Albans. The facilities for boating, shooting and fishing render this region peculiarly attractive to artists, sportsmen and pleasure seekers. The proprietor has made arrangements with the favorite excursion steamer *A. Williams* to make excursion trips among the beautiful islands in the vicinity, or to Plattsburg and the Great Ausable Chasm twice a week if parties so desire. These Lithia and Sulphur Springs cure rheumatism, gravel, dyspepsia, gout, kidney and liver complaints, scrofula and all skin diseases and derangements of the blood, and are now esteemed by the medical profession as the most valuable in point of medicinal and curative properties in America. D. S. CUTTING, Manager, of whom rooms may be engaged in advance.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMO-dated with pleasant rooms and good country board on a farm about half a mile from the landing. For particulars of situation, &c., inquire of Mr. JOHN JESSION, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York, or ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or by mail of ISAAC S. HALLOCK, Milton, on the Hudson.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT MAMARO-neck, living on post road, one mile west of the depot, will take a few boarders; have good stabling for horses; house, grounds and garden not surpassed. Apply on the premises, or address Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A pleasant farm residence near the Hudson, eighty miles from the City; communicating daily by evening boat; house on high ground, well shaded and in the midst of charming scenery; good table and moderate terms; references exchanged. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MOST DESIRABLE BOARD—IN A private mansion, for one or two families; table first-class; location healthy; rooms airy; salt bathing; plenty of shade; no objection to children or nurses. Address Box No. 12 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

ASTORIA.—PERSONS LOOKING FOR pleasant airy rooms, house standing high and table choice, will please address, for July 1, Box No. 184 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island; gentlemen will find the access easy by boat or cars.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FARM IN Connecticut, location high, healthy and cool, and a fine lake, with facilities for boating, &c., is in the immediate vicinity of the house. For particulars inquire at No. 7 Whitehall-st.

BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUD-SON; healthy climate, beautiful location, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ferry; terms, $10 per week. Address H. F., Box No. 81 Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORT.—THE MOST DElightful place for families or individuals is the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware, Trenton, N. J. Inquire by mail.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE SOCIETY will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, No. 67 University-place, on TUESDAY, July 4, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the ninety-fifth anniversary of our national independence.

Members of other State societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above anniversary.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee will be held at the same place, at 11 A. M. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President. WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

Interest from date of deposit.
Send for circular.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of arrangements made with DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., for the production of his LAST NEW DRAMA, ELFIE, On MONDAY, July 10, the manager is reluctantly compelled to announce THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF THE LONG STRIKE, which must be withdrawn IN THE HEIGHT OF ITS POPULARITY.

Tuesday, July 4. Wednesday, July 5.
Thursday, July 6. Long Strike. Friday, July 7.
Saturday, July 8.

MONDAY, July 10, ELFIE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES.

MONDAY, JULY 3.
TUESDAY, JULY 4.
Last appearance of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN O' AIRLIE.

LAST MATINEE
TUESDAY, JULY 4, AT 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS (TUESDAY) FOURTH OF JULY, GRAND GALA ENTERTAINMENT. THREE PERFORMANCES.

MORNING AT 11.	AFTERNOON AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
COMEDY and FARCE.	THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.	THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

MR. J. M. WARD, supported by a FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.

$23,200.

FIVE DAYS. THREE RACES EACH DAY. ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

TUESDAY, 4TH JULY,
WEDNESDAY, 5TH JULY,
THURSDAY, 6TH JULY,
FRIDAY, 7TH JULY,
SATURDAY, 8TH JULY,
TUESDAY, AUG. 1,
AND CONTINUE FIVE DAYS.

FIRST DAY. JULY THE FOURTH.

FIRST RACE—The Grand National Steeple-chase. For all ages. About three miles. $2,000.

SECOND RACE—Trial Purse. For all ages. Dash of one mile. $600.

THIRD RACE—The Jersey Derby Stakes, $3,050. One and a half miles. Thirty-one entries.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

FIRST RACE—The Hopeful Stakes, $1,400. For two-year-old Colts and Fillies. Half a mile. Eighteen entries.

SECOND RACE—Purse $700. Mile Heats. For all ages.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Cup, $3,250. For all ages. Two miles and a-half. Fifteen entries.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 6.

FIRST RACE—Selling Race. Purse $600. For all ages. One and a quarter miles.

SECOND RACE—The Monmouth Oaks Stakes, $2,200. For three year old Fillies. One mile and a half. Twenty-four entries.

THIRD RACE—The Long Branch Stakes, $1,700. For all ages. Two miles. Fourteen entries.

FOURTH DAY. FRIDAY, JULY 7.

FIRST RACE—The July Stakes, $1,150. Three-quarters of a mile. Thirteen entries.

SECOND RACE—The Americus Club Purse, $2,500. For all ages. Mile heats. Best three in five.

THIRD RACE—The Tweed Purse, $1,000. For beaten horses, all ages. One and a half miles.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, JULY 8.

FIRST RACE—Hurdle Race, $800. Two miles; eight hurdles.

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000. For all ages. Dash of three miles.

THIRD RACE—The Monmouth Sequel Stakes, $2,350. Two miles. Twenty-seven entries.

Badges, entitling the holder to the Quarter-stretch and Grand Stand; During the Meeting, $12; or for one day, $3.

Entrance to Field, $1; to the Grand Stand, $1 extra.

Pools will be sold every evening at the West End Hotel, and on the Course every day during the races, by UNDERWOOD & McGOWAN.

The floating palaces, *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt*, capable of carrying thousands, will leave Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-street, at stated hours, as advertised. Passengers will reach the Course in two hours.

The accommodations going to the Course, while there, and returning, will be unequaled.

The *Plymouth Rock* and *Jesse Hoyt* will sell excursion tickets for round trip, (including admission to races,) for $2 50.

WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary, Long Branch.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 13th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 4th....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th.....4:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th....7:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th.. 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th..4:30 P. M.	Thursday, 6th.. 6:45 A. M.
Friday, 7th......7:30 A. M.	Friday, 7th......11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 8th....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 8th...12:30 P. M.
Sunday, 9th......8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th...... 1:30 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 1. 2:00 P. M.	Monday, July 3...3:00 P. M.
Wed., July 5...... 9:00 A. M.	Wed, July 5......3:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 6.... 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, July 6.5:00 P. M.
Friday, July 7...12:00 M.	Friday, July 7....5:30 P. M.
Saturday, July 8. 1:00 P. M.	Monday, July 10.8:00 A. M.
Monday, July 10. 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, July 11.9:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The fastest elegant river steamers in the world, from new depot, Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Passage less rate than by any other route. Passengers for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon, at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VES-TRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 6:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:20; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, North River, at 9 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9½ A. M. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, same landings, at 2:30 P. M. and 2:50 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZ-zens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at Newburg, New-Hamburg, Marlboro and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:30 A. M.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DELMONICO'S. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.	Every night this week for the last times the new local comedy, DELMONICO'S; OR LARKS UP THE HUDSON, with Miss Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, W. Davidge, D. H. Harkins, Parkes, and De Vere in the cast.

Next week, a new original American comedy entitled AN ANGEL, and the famous old Olympic mock rehearsal entitled THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN, with a powerful cast, and appropriate scenery, produced expressly for the closing nights of the season.

MONDAY, July 10—Benefit of Mr. W. DAVIDGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
IN THE GREAT IRISH-AMERICAN DRAMA,
UNDER TWO FLAGS,
OR, TRODDEN DOWN.
SPECIAL MATINEE,
TUESDAY, July 4,
UNDER TWO FLAGS.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, July 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Second week and triumphant success of Boucicault's Irish drama of COLLEEN BAWN.

JOHN COLLINS as MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs CRUISKEEN LAWN and WIDOW MACHREE, CHARLES WHEATLEIGH (his original part) as DANNY MAN. Miss EMMA HOWSON, with songs, as EILY O'CONNOR.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN COLLINS.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CON-CERTS—58th-st. between Lexington and 3d avs.

THIS TUESDAY, 4TH JULY,
Afternoon, 5 o'clock; Evening, 8 o'clock.
GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT.
Hail to the Chief, Land of Washington, Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner.
MISCELLANEOUS & POPULAR PROGRAMME.
JULLIEN'S UNRIVALED SOLISTS.
SOLO OBOE..................Mons. CASTEGNIER
SOLO FLUTE..........Mr. EDWARD BUTTLER
SOLO TROMBONE..................Mr. HARVY
Admissions, 50 cents; Twelve Tickets, $4.

NOTICE—SATURDAY, July 8, Mons. JULLIEN'S BENEFIT. N. B.—Every lady visiting the Garden upon this occasion will be presented with a copy of Jullien's Original Polonaise Title Page, in gold and colors, valued at $1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS
And his unrivaled Orchestra,
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

EMPIRE CITY RINK.

4TH JULY, PAINE. 4TH JULY.
AGAINST WESTON'S TIME.

112 miles, 23 hours, 44 minutes. $2,500 challenge accepted. Building holds 15,000 people; delightfully cool. Grand Promenade concert all day and evening. 25 cents, see small bills, &c., admission, 25 cents.

DUBUFE'S GREAT PAINTING,

THE PRODIGAL SON,

On exhibition July 5, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

FOURTH OF JULY.

One of the finest amusements during that day is the great exhibition of the City of Paris, represented before its destruction, and where all parts destroyed can be pointed out. Laid on a platform of 400 square feet, and 40,000 buildings. Exhibition from morning till 12 P. M. No. 589 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..........$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO THE SEA SHORE—CONEY ISLAND.—North and East River Line.—North River line, steamer NORWALK leaves regularly, every day, West 10th-st., at 9:25, 12:25, and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1, and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The new and splendid steam-boat AMERICUS leaves 37th-st., East River, 9 o'clock; Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., 9:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:45; 34th-st., North River, 10:15; Christopher-st., North River, 10:30; Pier No. 4, North River, 10:45, on a grand patriotic excursion, passing through the Narrows and in view of all the national fortifications in the Lower Bay. Starr's celebrated Brass and Cotillion Band on board. Fare $1. Refreshments of all kinds.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSION to Rockaway Beach.—The fast and beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves 37th-st., East River, 10:45 A. M., Pier No. 37 foot Market-st., East River, 11 A. M.; Martin's Stores dock, Brooklyn, 11:15; Barclay-st., North River, 11:15. Sufficient time at Rockaway will be allowed for the excursionist to take a surf bath and visit the principal hotels. A good brass and quadrille band on board; also refreshments of all kinds. Fare $1.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCUR-SION up the Hudson to Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, (Iona Island) and Yonkers. The only boat that will land passengers on the pleasant isle island on the Hudson, Iona. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAS. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M., Christopher, North River, 8:30 and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated Band will accompany the trip.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON.—Morning line to Peekskill—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15; Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

The MARY POWELL will make a trip down the Bay and around Staten Island from 34th-st. at 10:45, and Vestry-st. at 11.

EXCURSION, FOURTH OF JULY.—New Steam-boats PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE will leave Spring-st. for Fort Lee at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 5, 6, 7 P. M., landing both ways at 34th-st. 25 cents, round trip.

FOURTH OF JULY.

FIRE-WORKS—A LARGE ASSORTMENT retailed at wholesale prices at PARSELL'S Toy Bazaar, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:20, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

[illegible] A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
[illegible] A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
[illegible] P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
[illegible] P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
[illegible] P. M.—Riverhead Express.
[illegible] P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

H. HENDERSON'S FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.

Each Case containing one bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
PRICE SEVEN DOLLARS.
Sent by Express C. O. D., or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDERESS.

Interview with the Woman Accused of Poisoning her Three Husbands and Two Step-Children—Startling Developments Anticipated.

A reporter of the New-Haven *Palladium* went to Derby, Conn., on Sunday, and obtained an interview with Mrs. Sherman, with the circumstances attending whose arrest on the charge of murder, the readers of the Times are already familiar. The results of this interview are given as follows:

"Mrs. Sherman says that her maiden name was Lydia Danbury, and she is now forty-seven years old. She was born near Bordentown, N. J., her mother dying when she was but nine months old. She has had three husbands, the first one was named Struck, and she was married to him in New-Jersey. He was formerly a policeman in New-York. By this husband she had several children, six of whom with the husband died within one year, and all very suddenly. The remaining son lives in Boston, and is married. From New-York she came to Stratford and kept house for an elderly lady there. While there she became acquainted with Mr. Hurlburt, of Huntington, a man of seventy-four years, with whom she lived about fourteen months, when he died suddenly, leaving a property of about $10,000. By Mr. Hurlburt she had no children.

She became acquainted with Nelson D. Sherman and was married to him last September. Sherman, at the time of his marriage, had four children by his first wife. The oldest, Nelson, was eighteen years old, Ada fifteen, Nattie four; the youngest, a boy, was eleven months old, named Frank. Nelson and Nattie are still living. Sherman's first wife's mother lived with them at the time of his death. The youngest child died suddenly about eight months ago, being taken with cramps and violent fever and vomiting. The next eldest died two or three months after, being taken in a similar way to the first. Powerful medicine was administered, and she appeared to be getting better, but after taking more she told her grandmother that the last made her feel worse, and she soon after died. After Ada died Sherman sold a piano previously bought for his daughter for about $300, and deposited it in a bank in his wife's name. About the 1st of May he started to go away, and before going said to his wife, 'I am going away and will be back to-night at 9 o'clock.' He went to New-Haven with a team, some other parties going with him. The men he went with got tired of waiting and came home without him. She heard after he had been gone a day or two, that he had quite a lot of money with him. She then went to the tack shop where he worked, and where he said he earned about $200 a month, and found that he had not been there, but she afterward found that he had drawn $300 deposited for the piano. Sherman was away until the next Friday, and then his oldest son suggested to her that he had better go after him. She gave him money to go with, and the son found him in this city and brought him home. Sherman stopped in Derby and sent the boy home with the team. He came home himself about 8 o'clock P. M. His wife met him at the door, kissed him affectionately, and said, 'You have got home, have you?' He replied 'Yes; did you think that I was dead?" In answer she said, 'I did not know what had become of you.' He passed through into the house and got into bed with Nattie. Previous to this he had had a falling out with his wife, and they did not sleep together, and she had complained about him, and said she should have to get a bill of divorce from him. Friday night he came home from New-Haven. Saturday he took some medicine, and did not go away from the house. Sunday they had talk about this matter of his going away, and about his drawing money from the bank and spending it. He told her he knew he did not do right. She said: 'Don't you think we don't do right in not sleeping together?' He replied, 'I don't know whether I do or not; I know too much.' Sunday night he went away, and was gone till about 11 o'clock. Monday morning he went to work. The boy came home and said his father was not coming home to dinner, and his mother told him she would take him down some. At night he was not at home until about 6 o'clock; the rest of the family had eaten, and when he came home she said that all had been to supper, but she gave him a cup of cocoa, and he drank it with his supper. He got up from the table, smoked a cigar, and started down street; came home in about an hour put his hand to his head and said: 'O dear, I don't know what is the matter with me.' She said: 'Why, how do you feel?' He said, 'I feel as though I was burning up. My head aches terribly.' She asked if he wanted a doctor. He said, 'Not now, I may feel better very soon.' He then commenced vomiting. In the morning she sent for Dr. Beardsley, but he kept growing worse. They could not keep anything on his stomach, and he finally died Thursday morning. She claims to have tasted of all the medicine except the brandy. [We have given the conversation almost in her own language thus far.] Dr. Pinney was called in consultation. The question of post mortem was discussed after death and was agreed upon. The stomach and liver were taken out and sent to New-Haven to Prof. Barker to be analyzed, who reported that there was arsenic enough to kill three men in one-third of the liver.

After Dr. Pinney received this report he went to Grand Juror A. H. Gilbert and made complaint, and then went to see Mr. Wooster, who advised him not to be too hasty. He waited during the week until Friday, and news being spread in regard to an investigation, the immediate arrest was urged by the authorities. Grand Juror Gilbert made complaint to S. B. Platt, Justice of the Peace, who issued a warrant. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Blakeman, of Derby, who placed a man to watch the house Friday night, but was advised not to arrest her then by Mr. Wooster. The Sheriff thought, from indications and what he had heard from neighbors, that she was going to leave town; he called at Mrs. Sherman's and inquired if she had a piano to sell. Next Monday morning he found she had bought a ticket for New-Brunswick, N. J. The Chief of Police of New-Brunswick was then telegraphed to, to watch her, and did so. One week ago last Friday the Chief telegraphed that she was going to leave for Philadelphia, and if Sheriff Blakeman wanted her arrested to telegraph. Sheriff Blakeman heard from Dr. Barker Wednesday morning last that there was a large quantity of arsenic in the stomachs of the children, who had been disinterred. When the dispatch was received the Sheriff went to Hartford, obtained a requisition from Gov. Jewell, and started early Thursday morning for New-Brunswick, and found that she had gone to Philadelphia. He ordered the Police to arrest her on her return.

Sheriff Blakeman, after traveling around in different places, returned to New-Brunswick, and getting off of one train, she another. The Sheriff asked the Chief to tell her he wanted to see her. She acknowledged to the Sheriff she had had arsenic in the house that Mr. Sherman bought to kill rats. The Sheriff said to her that it was reported that she had bought arsenic, and that she had bought it of Peck, druggist. She acknowledged it, said that she got it to kill rats with, and claimed that she had put it in the stove, &c. She left Derby three weeks ago to-day. Mrs. Sherman will have her preliminary trial on Wednesday. George H. Watrous has been engaged as her counsel."

Report of a Committee of St. Crispins on Co-operation.

From the Boston Journal, July 3.

The report of the Special Committee appointed by the Knights of the Order of St. Crispin to investigate the practical value of co-operation has just been published, although it was adopted in secret session some two months since. It is evident that the Committee has given this important subject only a hasty examination; but the impression which even that has produced has been extremely favorable. They recommend in strong terms the scheme of "industrial partnerships," practiced with such success in one or two European countries. These partnerships allow capital invested in manufactures to receive a dividend of a fixed per cent. on the amount put into buildings, machinery and stock; and the balance is equally divided among those employed, according to amount of time and labor given to the enterprise. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that the workman does more and better work in every case where he is directly interested in the success of the enterprise, and the advantages to both capitalist and workman are so obvious that the "partnerships" will probably be largely introduced. It is no more than fair, however, that the capitalist who employs one hundred men, for instance, should have the privilege of choosing the workmen whom he would prefer to admit to the industrial partnership, in the first case, and thereafter they can consult with him yearly as to the admission of others. Thus every workman will be obliged to go through a probationary period, during which time he will show that he is worthy to enter the partnership. It should be clearly understood that no workman will be excluded from the partnerships for any other reason than gross incompetency or evidence of bad character, and the St. Crispins will find out how to avert many evils in this new experiment by closely studying the operation of this partnership business in France.

The merits of co-operation as applied to general trade seem also to have impressed the Committee, who speak hopefully of the probable organization of a corporation under the general statutes in "at least twenty-seven States." The system of co-operative stores which they propose to adopt is virtually the one now most popular in all countries.

Among the co-operative societies organized by Crispins, now in existence in New-England, the most successful is that at North Bridgewater, in this State. Opened in June, 1869, with a capital of $600—$500 of which the Crispin lodge furnished—it now has $2,700 capital stock, and its average weekly sales amount to $1,600. At the end of the first twelve months it declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the stock, seven and one-half on purchases of shareholders, and ten required by law to be set apart as a sinking fund. Since January of this year, shares are sold to all laboring men and women who desire to join, and the profits for the first quarter of 1871 amounted to twenty-seven per cent. of the capital invested. Three similar stores in Weymouth average twenty per cent. profit; one in Worcester has a capital of $7,000. The Crispins testify that they control eighteen successful co-operative stores in this State.

Under the "club system," in which no corporation is formed, but a permanent capital founded by the payment by each member of $5 or $10 at the start—and in which no profits except the saving on purchases are made—there is a successful instance at Danvers, where twenty-nine per cent. on purchases is saved, and where two clubs supply all articles needed to 200 families. In the vicinity of Danvers there are several other similar organizations. At North Adams the Crispins have a co-operative manufactory started on a capital of $6,000, on which they cleared in four months $1,014 10, and have now increased their stock capital to $8,000. Six co-operative Crispin shops in New-York "pay $1,400 per week in wages alone," says the report; but this is not the best evidence of their success. The Committee concludes its report with the assertion that by co-operative general trade fully twenty per cent. can be saved, and that the profit on manufacture amounts to twenty-five per cent.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A Colored Girl and a Negro Boy Capitally Condemned in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, July 3.

A solemn and impressive scene was enacted in the Criminal Court on Saturday. About 1½ o'clock his Honor, Judge Gilmor, directed Leah Scarborough and Wm. Pritchard, both colored, convicted of murder, to be placed at the bar for sentence. It was not generally known that the parties were to be sentenced, consequently the crowd in the Court-room at the time was not very large. Those who were present, however, pressed forward to the railing to catch a glimpse of the prisoners as they were brought out.

Leah Scarborough, a colored girl about nineteen years of age, was born in Accomac County, Virginia. She was a free girl, the daughter of John Scarborough, who died while she was quite young. She came to Baltimore about four years ago, and has resided in various families in this city in the capacity of chamber-maid. Her mother is living. She is a large woman, weighing about 150 pounds, and has a very stolid countenance, clearly indicating a lack of intelligence. On the 26th of last January she gave birth to a child, and immediately thereafter tied a string around its neck, strangled it and threw it into a sink, from whence it was sometime afterward taken. For this she was tried and convicted on the 12th of June.

Wm. Pritchard, a colored boy, was born in Baltimore City. His parents reside in Bethel-alley. His father owns and drives a dray, which the condemned did also prior to the time of his arrest. He says he is sixteen years of age, but looks much older. On the 3d of last August, about 12 o'clock at night, Mary Sengel, a young German girl, started in company with her uncle for home. As they neared the old Trappe-road, in the Twelft District of Baltimore County, they were set upon by Pritchard and Palmer, another colored man, and violently assaulted. The uncle was knocked down and beaten, and the young lady ravished twice by each of the villains. They were both subsequently arrested and committed to Towsonton Jail, from whence Palmer made his escape on New-Year's Day, and has not been heard of since. Pritchard moved his case to this city, and was convicted of this detestable crime on the 2d day of March. Pritchard is a short, thick-set, bull-necked-looking fellow, with a brutal and sensual countenance.

The woman Scarborough showed some feeling when she was placed at the bar, but Pritchard was as perfectly unconcerned as though he was a mere spectator instead of a criminal receiving the dread sentence of death. When the parties had been brought out, his Honor, Judge Gilmor said:

You have been severally indicted for the crimes of rape and murder; you, William Pritchard, by the authorities of Baltimore County, within whose limits the act was charged to have been committed by you; and you, Leah Scarborough, in this city. The record in the first-named case was transmitted to this Court for trial. Convictions resulted in each trial. I deem it proper to allude to the crimes of which you have been thus found guilty to apprise you, and fully bring to mind the weight of their enormity, that you may justly appreciate your true responsibility and situation. The Court ordered by the Code to ascertain in cases of rape whether the penalty should be death or imprisonment in the Penitentiary, I have thought the facts in your case, William Pritchard, require you to suffer the highest penalty; and in the case of murder in the first degree, which the other party has been convicted of, the Court has no alternative but to inflict the same sentence. The stigma affixed to each crime has made them of equal abhorrence. Revolting in the estimation of society in the one case, as unnatural and abhorrent to every sense of moral duty and instinct of right in the other, they are both practically equally destructive of the interests of society. The breath of life once breathed into the nostrils of the infant makes it just as much the object of protection of the law, and its preservation as much the care of the law, as if a robust and hardy strength had been attained, and the mother who destroys her offspring is the most obnoxious to its mandates. And again, besides outraging female chastity and purity, which to many is more precious than life itself, the crime of rape also imperils life, and it was most surprising that the helpless young woman who was the witness against you should have survived, as your great brutality was proved by the violence of your attack on the old man who was her companion on the occasion.

It is now the serious and solemn duty of the Court to proceed to judgment and sentence of death. Great as is your crime, the infinite goodness and the gracious assurances of a merciful God bid you hope that by repentence and confession, and approach to Him in unfeigned sorrow, a doom of eternal punishment may yet be averted.

I counsel you to let the great purpose and the whole thought you can employ be to invoke His pardon, to appealing for mercy to be shown for the sake of His blessed Son, the Redeemer of us all. The depths of His mercy are unfathomable, unless we comprehend the true extent and vastness of that Redeemer's sacrifice.

The judgment of the Court is, that you, William Pritchard, be remanded to jail to be taken thence to the jail in Baltimore County, from whence you came, and there safely kept until such day as the Governor shall designate, and that you be taken thence to the place of execution, and there hanged until you are dead.

That you, Leah Scarborough, be taken to the jail from whence you came, and there safely kept until such time as the Governor may appoint, and be taken thence to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls!

The prisoners were at once taken to the Baltimore City Jail, and the Court adjourned.

A Little Contest for the Office of Governor of Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times, June 29.

During the temporary absence of Gov. Warmoth, Lieut.-Gov. Dunn will act as chief Executive of the State. The step, which we hear was not originally contemplated, seems to have been rendered imperative by the conduct of Mr. Brogden, the Private Secretary of Gov. Warmoth. A clerk of one of the District Courts, having applied for a leave of absence, Gov. Dunn repaired to the Executive Department, and having examined the law which authorizes a leave of ninety days, requested Mr. Brogden to write it. That gentleman, inquiring whether the leave to be written was by order of the Governor *pro tem*, and receiving an affirmative answer, declined to obey the request. Gov. Dunn asked him if he disobeyed on his own responsibility, and Mr. Brogden replied that he was acting under orders. Shortly afterward the Secretary locked up the Department and started for Pass Christian, carrying the keys with him. Lieut.-Gov. Dunn procured a locksmith, and had the place opened. This morning Mr. Brogden returned, and while attempting to send out a page with some papers, was informed by Gov. Dunn that during the absence of Gov. Warmoth his services as Private Secretary would not be required. Mr. Brogden replied that he had instructions from Gov. Warmoth to take charge of his private papers. Gov. Dunn replied that he was not aware that there were any papers with the exception of public documents in the building, but that if Gov. Warmoth had any private papers there they should remain as inviolate as if they were locked up in his own house. The Secretary, we believe, then retired, and at 3 o'clock yesterday the Lieutenant-Governor was still the chief Executive.

The Curiosities of the Law—A Question of Contempt.

From the Boston Journal, July 3.

Some little time since several parties entered into a building speculation at Medford, in which the firms furnishing lumber, &c., failed to receive their pay, and now allege that the whole transaction was fraudulent throughout. As a matter of course a lawsuit was the result, one of the defendants named in the writ being Mr. William D. A. Whitman, a lawyer of this city. Shortly after the suit was commenced, Mr. Whitman, who was in ill health, made a trip to Minnesota, and, as he anticipated, received considerable benefit therefrom, enabling him to return to this city within a few days much improved in health, and ready to resume his profession. He soon received a notice from Mr. B. E. Perry, a Justice of the Peace, requiring him to appear and give his deposition in the case pending against him. He did so, and refused to depose as instructed on the ground that there was no legal cause why his deposition should be taken, and requested the Magistrate to determine the preliminary question as to whether there was any legal reason for a deposition.

The statute provides that depositions may be taken when a witness lives more than thirty miles from the place of trial, or is about to go out of the State and not to return in time for the trial, or is so sick, infirm or aged as to make it probable that he will not be able to attend at the time of the trial. In this instance it was claimed that neither of the above causes existed, and it is said that the Magistrate refused to inquire into the fact, and thereupon sentenced Mr. Whitman to fourteen days' imprisonment in jail for contempt. In order to have the matter brought before the Supreme Court, it being somewhat of a novel question, and one, as far as known, never passed upon by the Courts, it is understood that Mr. Whitman was not committed, but was permitted to be at liberty until a writ of habeas corpus could be procured. This took place on Friday, and has created quite a sensation among the legal fraternity, and numerous opinions have been expressed as to the legality of the course pursued by the Magistrate. If rumor be true, it is now believed that Mr. Whitman will not be arrested so that the matter can be adjudicated by the Supreme Court, but that it will be allowed to subside.

Arrest of a Female Hotel Thief—Valuable Property Recovered.

The hotel proprietors of this City have, for some time past, had a mutual protective Society which, besides furnishing a general fund of information about their hotel interests, gives especial attention to the detection and punishment of hotel thieves and swindlers.

Notwithstanding all their precautions, there is a vast amount of petty theft constantly carried on, the perpetrators of which seldom are convicted. Occasionally the guests' apartments are entered, and robbed of valuable clothing, watches and jewelry. The Belmont Hotel has recently been the scene of such operations. Towels, napkins, sheets, and other linen, and small articles disappeared in a most unaccountable manner. Some of the rooms were also entered, and the property of the occupants carried away. Mr. J. P. Richards, the proprietor, determined to solve the mystery, and two weeks ago placed a detective upon the watch. The officer took up his abode in the hotel, and soon discovered that one of the laundry women, a girl nineteen years of age, calling herself Ann Cullen, was a well-known character, whose photograph is in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters. After careful watching, she was arrested yesterday, and in her room was found about $600 worth of plunder, including valuable sets of jewelry, watches, rings, ladies' fine under-garments, clothing of several kinds, hotel linen, &c. About $400 of the booty remains unidentified. A gold watch, valued at $75, the property of Mr. Maney, the head porter of the house, was identified; also, a gold watch and chain, belonging to Charles H. McGuire, of No. 229 Fifth-avenue; also, two sets of ladies' gold sleeve-buttons, a gold medal belonging to Dr. H. Stone, of Washington, D. C., and other articles, which were taken from various hotels, where she has been employed. Upon being locked up in the Second Precinct Station, she refused to say anything about the affair, until she could have the advice of counsel.

Pool-Selling on the Long Branch Races.

The attendance at the Pool-room, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, was quite slim, most all the regular attendants having gone down to the Branch. The only race on which pools were sold that is to be run at Long Branch was that for the Jersey Derby Stakes, worth $3,050, which was closed with thirty-one entries, on which the following pools were sold:

D. McDaniel's entries, Harry Bassett and Idaho	$100	$100	$100
D. Swigert's entry, Stockwood	30	25	25
M. H. Sandford's entries, Monarchist and Madam Dudley	15	12	10
H. P. McGrath's entry, McKinney.	7	6	6
J. W. Weldon's entry, Astronomer.	7	6	6

After selling some time, at about this average, McDaniel's entries were left out, when Swigert sold for $25, Sandford $12, and the field $7.

Several pools were sold on the great $10,000 trot at Prospect Park, *Harry Harley* selling every time at $100 to *Mary* at $50.

For some reason Messrs. Marshall & Johnson were unable to obtain from Long Branch the entries for the Grand National Steeple-chase, and the dash of a mile, or at least they had not obtained them when our reporter left. The consequence was that the sale of pools was very limited.

Destructive Fires.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a wooden shed at No. 399 Sixth-avenue, occupied by M. E. O'Brien. It was damaged to the amount of $100. The flames then extended to the adjoining sheds at No. 401, occupied by J. M. Schurer, causing $100 damage. The dye-works of McDougall & Gardner, Nos. 109 and 111 Macdougal-street, which was damaged to the amount of $500. All these parties were insured. The cause of the fire was the careless tampering with fire-works by some boys.

At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 441 Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. The flames spread from the basement to the next, first-floor, occupied by H. De Mott, grocer, whose loss on stock amounts to $2,000, insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company for $3,500. The second and third floors, occupied by Mrs Janetta Irving as a boarding-house, sustained damages to the furniture to the amount of $1,000, insured for $2,000, in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. The building was damaged to the amount of $1,200, insurance not ascertained. The owner is F. A. Pierce, corner of Fourth and Mercer streets.

The Palette—Election of Officers.

The Palette, an organization comprising a number of the leading artists and journalists of this City, met last evening in its rooms in Stuyvesant-street, this being the semi-annual meeting, and elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Board of Management—William Kurtz, Dr. Wiener, D. O'C. Townley and George Hess, all re-elected; James H. Beard and J. F. Engel, newly elected. The Board subsequently met and elected Paul Schultze President of the organization; Victor Nehlig, Vice-President; George Hess, second Vice-President; Dr. Wiener, Treasurer; William Kurtz, Financial Secretary; D. O'C. Townley, Corresponding Secretary; J. F. Engel Recording Secretary, and James H. Beard, J. R. Robertson and C. O. Ficht, Trustees.

Suicide of a German.

Yesterday afternoon a German, named Edward Reuder, called at the residence of Mrs. Ahern, a friend of his, at No. 534 Tenth-avenue. After sitting in a chair for some time he suddenly started up and went to the roof, remarking to Mrs. Ahern that if anything happened he had $500 in bank. But a few moments elapsed before the loud explosion of a pistol and simultaneously a heavy fall upon the roof was heard. Mrs. Ahern and others at once rushed to the spot and found a ghastly spectacle. The unfortunate man had shot himself through the head with a double barreled pistol, and lay prostrate in the agonies of death. It is said that some four months ago he lost his wife and child, and has since been overwhelmed with grief.

Walking Against Weston's Time.

Cornelius N. Payn commenced walking against Weston's celebrated pedestrian feat of 112 miles in 23 hours and 44 minutes, at the Empire Rink, on Third-avenue, at 11 o'clock last evening. At the time of his start the Rink was filled by a large company of dancers, but the track was kept open by the Police. Mr. Payn's friends feel confident that he will be able to accomplish his undertaking in 11 hours and 30 minutes, if not in less time. He made his first mile last evening in 11 minutes and 10 seconds. His step was quick and buoyant, and he seemed to be in excellent condition.

Victims of Patriotism.

Yesterday afternoon, a lad named William Boeghla, eleven years of age, residing at No. 484 Second-avenue, while exploding fire-crackers, was severely burned about the face and hands. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

While Maggie Cummins, a servant at No. 71 Macdougal-street, was standing at the corner of Grand and Thompson streets, Sunday afternoon, waiting for a car, she was shot in the thigh by one of the stray bullets flying about the streets in honor of the Fourth. The wound is very slight.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Star Council No. 49, Order of United American Mechanics, of Hoboken, N. J., announce a mammoth moonlight excursion on Friday evening, July 28, on the large and magnificent steamer *Sleepy Hollow* and commodious barges *Walter Sands* and *Merchant*. The steamer lands at Christopher-street, New-York, at 8 P. M.; Morris-street, Jersey City, at 8½ P. M.; leaving Hoboken at 9 P. M., touching at Hoboken at 12 o'clock and 4 A. M.

The funeral services of Ex-Judge Wm. H. Bell were conducted, yesterday afternoon, at Trinity Church, by Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Drs. Dix, Seabury, Ogilby, Eigenbrodt and Price. The pall-bearers were Dr. Forbes, Wm. J. Haskett, Floyd Smith, Don Alonzo Cushman, Rev. Dr. Johnson, A. Wallis, A. J. Bleecker and C. Livingston. The remains were interred at Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Broadway.

Mrs. Bridget Powers, who was so dangerously wounded by a knife in the hands of her maniac husband on Friday last, and who was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition, is doing remarkably well. Her wounds are healing rapidly, and she will be about in a few days. The body of the unfortunate man who drowned himself after the perpetration of the bloody deed, has not yet been recovered. Efforts have been made to find it, but the strong tide has probably carried it beyond reach.

The annual examination for the session of 1870-71 of the De La Salle Institute, in Second-street, took place last evening, and attracted a large gathering of friends and relatives of the pupils and those who have the cause of education at heart. On the platform were a number of prominent citizens and prelates. The musical part of the programme was under the direction of Prof. Louis Berge, the musical instructor of the Institute. Rev. Dr. Starrs presented the graduates with their diplomas, and gave meritorious medals and premiums to the under-graduates.

The Reformed Dutch Church in Fifth-avenue, near West Twenty-first-street, is being entirely reconstructed. The whole of the plaster-work has been removed, the seats and wood-work thoroughly cleansed, and everything done preparatory to its being thoroughly renovated. It will be refitted, furnished and decorated with all the modern improvements and requirements, and will most probably be completed early in the Autumn.

The Board of Aldermen, at its session yesterday, received from the Mayor a communication vetoing the resolutions to pave portions of Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets with stone-cement pavement. The Mayor says that the property-owners are opposed to the laying of the pavement, and that, as it is patented, there can be no competition for the contract.

The young sea-lion presented to the Blossom Club, on their recent excursion to San Francisco, died near Chicago last week, while in transit to this City. The expressman, in whose charge it was, attributed the event to the fact that it was not entirely weaned before deprived of its mother's company. It was christened "America," and had become a great pet with the excursionists.

The recent meeting of Episcopalians at the Church of the Incarnation, had no reference to Dr. Dix, as was supposed by some outside parties, nor has any movement whatever been made to displace him as rector of Trinity. The meeting in question was called to secure a minority representation in the next Convention of this diocese.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and ordered the following bills to be paid: Coroners' fees for the quarter, $15,240; Sheriff's fees, $19,765 60; supplies for County Jail, $3,593 50. The assessment rolls, showing a valuation of taxable property for 1871, amounting to $1,076,249,473, were received, and referred to the Committee on Taxes.

A Commission de Secours, of which M. Totans is President and M. Camus Secretary, has been in operation for some time in this City to raise funds in aid of the suffering inhabitants of the Montbéliard country, France. From an official account rendered by the Committee, it appears that the subscriptions thus far amount to $1,169 63.

A circular piece of bronze is exhibited in a store in Broadway, and is said to be a part of the Vendome Column. It is about four inches in diameter, and has a greenish-brown tint. The window is often crowded with spectators anxious to get a view of this ordinary-looking object, which has such an interesting history.

One of the smallest but yet one of the prettiest little spots in the City is the Bowling-green. It is frequented by many who sit listlessly watching the fountain sending forth its pearly drops, which fall upon the beautiful water-lilies, convoluluses, verbenas, and other flowers that surround it.

A bank official rode in the street-cars, yesterday, to the Third-avenue Savings Bank, with $200,000 in small bills, wrapped up in brown paper, which he carried in his hands. Two expert pickpockets were also riding in the same car, but were unconscious of the contents of the modest-looking bundle.

The Seventh Ward Bank, on the corner of Pearl-street and Burling-slip, is pulling down the property on the adjoining lot, so as to permit an enlargement of the banking-room to double its former size. The improvement will include other changes, giving increased security, making an expenditure of $15,000 or $20,000.

The Department of Public Works was to have opened proposals and awarded contracts for a large number of street improvements yesterday, but owing to the absence of the Controller, and other officials having charge of the same, the whole subject was indefinitely postponed.

Officers attending the third annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf, at Newport, July 7, can procure transportation tickets at reduced rates, by applying to Major James E. Montgomery, No. 128 Broadway, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The lawyers were lazy yesterday in anticipation of the holiday. Of fifty cases on Judge Cardozo's calendar fourteen were disposed of—several of them by default—and the rest were adjourned or marked "down," because nobody responded when they were called.

In the Erie Dock, in Brooklyn, there is an old Spanish war vessel undergoing repairs. It is a curious specimen of the backwardness of the country it hails from, and in the present state of marine architecture would probably be sunk in a five minutes' fight.

There is no foundation in the rumor that Washington Market was to be transferred to the new market in process of construction on Eleventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets. The latter belongs to the Manhattan Market Company, and will be opened within a year.

On the corner of Ninety-sixth-street and Third-avenue there is a liquor-store which is the resort of the unwashed element of Yorkville. On the corner, posted on the side of the building, is printed, "To Hell Gate." A curious coincidence.

County Clerk Loew has privately mentioned the name of the clerk in his office whom he suspects of having been bribed in the case of Bowen, the bigamist, but he has not yet obtained sufficient proof to commence proceedings against him.

Commissioner Barr heard evidence yesterday morning in thirty-seven complaints against delinquent officers. The trials were unworthy of note, being of the usual phases of Police offenses, and punishable by fines of from one to three days' pay.

The Fire Commissioners were busy the greater part of yesterday issuing licences for the sale of fire-works. Up to 7 o'clock they had issued 1,600. Since the 1st of July, including that day, they have issued 250 licenses for the sale of kerosene.

There is a dumping-ground near Thirty-fourth-street, North River, and when the Albany and numerous other steamers stop at the wharf the foul odor is sometimes almost unbearable. Measures should be taken to abate this nuisance.

A delegation of forty members of the New-York Turnverein left, yesterday, for Rochester, and thence, accompanied by the Rochester Turnverein, will proceed on a trip to Niagara Falls.

The water-carts are now used as advertising boards. One in Sixth-avenue may be seen entirely covered with placards of all sort and sizes. Those at the back part of the carts do not remain on long—they soon find a watery grave.

Drivers of trucks, carts, and other vehicles, and persons keeping stands on the street corners, have been presented with umbrellas bearing the advertisement of the manufacturers, who are trying to introduce them to the public.

There is talk in yachting circles of a private match between Mr. Jacob Voorhis' yacht *Madeleine* and Mr. Frank Osgood's *Columbia*, to settle the dispute as to time which arose in the recent Brooklyn Yacht Club regatta.

It is estimated that 1,000 passengers left this port by steam-ships on Saturday, including 750 for Europe. Counting coastwise steamers, the number of clearances on Saturday, as reported by the Custom-house, was twenty-four.

At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Scott, Bernard Ballenger and J. Dumosblle were held for breaking into the warehouse of Silas W. Driggs, No. 286 South-street, and stealing $160 worth of property.

Joseph Heffken yesterday attempted to burn the house No. 124 East Fourth-street, by throwing kerosene oil on the floor, having been dispossessed of it by the proprietor. He was committed for trial.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, A. A. Thurber was held to answer a charge of swindling Christian G. Delavan, a broker doing business in No. 10 Pine-street, out of $450 in a stock transaction.

A Homeopathic Dispensary has been established in Yorkville by prominent members of the East Side Association and other persons. President, John H. Browning; Treasurer, Jacob Dunn.

The conductor of Car No. 67 on the Fourth-avenue line obeyed orders, yesterday afternoon, by ejecting a drunken man from the car and placing him in charge of a policeman for disorderly conduct.

Yesterday, Patrick Frail, a private of Battery I, First United States Artillery, died at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, from injuries accidentally received from being struck with a boat-hook.

The copper tips on childrens's shoes, which were introduced a few years ago, but soon after abandoned, have come into vogue again on the heels of the shoes worn by fashionable young ladies.

A pair of cream-colored mules may be seen drawing an ice-wagon in Fifth-avenue daily. They are in splendid condition, and the driver is evidently proud of his charge.

The cruller bakery, at No. 105 Orchard-street, was set on fire, yesterday, by a pot of lard boiling over, and was damaged to the amount of $500; fully covered by insurance.

The gas-lamps are being erected around the Battery grounds. They have been lying about for several months. Recently there was scarcely a light to be seen in this vicinity.

Street-car conductors, who are practical judges of weather, call the last month the most variable June known in this City for many years.

It is stated that the caisson for the New-York side of the Brooklyn Bridge will be completed and ready to be sunk in its position in a few days.

The picnic of the German Ladies' Hospital Society, the object of which is to raise funds for the German Hospital, takes place on the 17th inst.

The criminals in the Tombs are to have fricassed chicken today, as a special treat, given but once a year.

Officer Smith, of the Thirteenth Precinct, put forward Michael Shea and Michael Quinn at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for committing a probably fatal assault on John McFadden. Judge Scott committed them to await the result of his injuries.

The New-York Turnverein has appointed the 17th of this month for the laying the cornerstone of the new Turn Hall in Fourth-street.

Gen. Zeilin, of Washington; Gen. W. S. Burt, of Boston, and Commander Stockton, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

The steam-ships *City of Brussels*, *Oceanic* and *Syrian* all landed their passengers yesterday afternoon.

Senator John W. Swords, of Louisiana, and Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commodore Purviance, of the United States Navy, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Commodore J. C. Beaumont, of the United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

M. Von Bradlt, Prussian Minister to Japan, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. J. Bayley Galanda, of England, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut.-Gov. W. H. Gleason, of Florida, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rag-carpet weaving as a branch of industry is almost a lost art in this City.

Music at Central Park at 3½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Aldermen met and adjourned yesterday out of respect to their President, Alderman Bergen, whose son was drowned on Friday last. Appropriate resolutions were adopted expressive of sorrow for the affliction that had fallen upon Mr. Bergen, which were ordered to be properly engrossed and forwarded to him.

By special request from a great number of his parishioners, Rev. Father McDonald, of St. Mary, has been induced to order a repetition of the exhibition of the female academy connected with the church, which was held at Masonic Hall on Tuesday, June 27. The repetition will take place at the same hall on next Friday. The boys' exhibition is to be held on the 6th of July, (Thursday,) at Masonic Hall likewise.

Patrick Gleason, editor of the Long Island City *News*, was held by order of Judge Benedict, yesterday, in $10,000 bail to answer the charge of having attempted to intimidate a witness on one of the recent whisky trials. Gleason, it is alleged, was interested in one of the illicit stills, and told the witness that if he dared to "blow" he would "punch his snout."

By the monthly report of Fire-Marshal Keady, it appears that there were nineteen fires in the city during the past month, and insurances are as follows: Loss on buildings, $11,960; loss on stock, $33,735; insurance on buildings, $58,100; insurance on stock, $43,700. Estimated actual loss, $39,710.

The twelfth annual Commencement of St. Francis' Academy, under the charge of the Christian Brothers, took place last evening. There were a large number of people present. Bishop Loughlin presided, and distributed diplomas to the graduates, and premiums to the other pupils deserving of merit.

John Daniels, a molder, about thirty years of age, while intoxicated fell off a stoop at the residence of John Brausch, North Tenth and First streets, Williamsburg, on Sunday night, and injured himself so that death resulted soon after.

In the case of The People, &c., on the relation of Samuel F. Engs against the City of Brooklyn, Judge Gilbert rendered a decision yesterday morning quashing the writ of *certiorari* granted two weeks ago.

The St. Vincent De Paul Society of St. Mary's Church (Father McDonald's) hold their annual picnic at Boulevard Grove today.

LONG ISLAND.

On Sunday last, a large tent was dedicated at Brentwood for religious services. It is designed as a temporary place of worship until the large Union Church is completed. It cost nearly $600, being furnished with carpet, chandelier, lamps, seats and platform. Services were held by the Christian Indian, Thomas Sunrise Dana, and next Sunday will be held by the Praying Band, from New-York. Foremost in this work is Mrs. Elizabeth Langdon, who gave the tent, land, and $250 toward building the church. The subscriptions already amount to $1,000 and the Committee feel certain that enough will have been secured by Autumn to allow them to proceed with the work. Owing to the Long Island Railroad refusing any encouragement to this undertaking, persons were notified to take excursion tickets by the South-side Railroad.

The contract to build the Port Jefferson and Smithtown Railroad was to have been signed last week, but the question, who shall be custodian of the funds arising from the sale of the town bonds, seems to have caused some little difficulty. Mr. Charlick contends that as the Long Island Railroad indorse the second mortgage bonds, he is the proper person to take charge of the money. On the other hand, the Committee "don't see it," and are now consulting with the officers of the Central Railroad, who offer to build the road.

Prof. Drummond, who for the last few years has had charge of the Union School at Port Jefferson, has accepted a call to take charge of the new Union School at Patchogue, at a salary of $1,300. The Professor has been very zealous in advancing the scholarship of the pupils under his charge.

Lewis R. Case, of Peconic, is the largest income tax-payer in Suffolk County, paying a tax on an income of $55,000. In the towns of Riverhead, Shelter Island and Southampton, only one income return is paid. In Easthampton, not a single inhabitant pays an income tax.

The arrests made last week in Astoria numbered twelve. The following disposition was made of them, viz.: One discharged, 4 fined $10 each; 1, $25; 2, $5; 3, complaint withdrawn, and 1 judgment suspended. Males, 10; females, 2.

Franklyn Turner, of Baiting Hollow, recently turned his wife and family out of doors in the dead of night, and then upset everything generally. He has been removed to the Insane Asylum.

Special excursion trains are to be run on all of the Long Island railroads today for the accommodation of the pleasure-seeking travelers, and the day is to be celebrated with more than usual ceremony throughout the island.

The Grand Hotel on Hempstead Plains will be supplied with water, by means of force-pumps, from wells sunk in the cellar.

Nearly 14,000 quarts of strawberries were sent to the New-York market from Mattituck.

The bigamist John Cannon, of Glen Cove, has been released on $1,500 bail.

STATEN ISLAND.

On the Staten Island Railroad, yesterday morning, when the first train from Tottenville was near Court-house Station, the engineer saw a body lying on the track. The train being stopped, it was found to be a woman dangerously bruised and helpless. She stated that her name was Rhoda Valuska, and she lived at No. 291 West Twenty-first-street, New-York, and had jumped off a train while in motion the day before, as the train did not stop at the station where she wanted to go, and had lain out in the rain all night. She was brought to the landing and sent to the Smith Infirmary at Tompkinsville.

Today, the Fire and Police Departments will have a parade at Port Richmond. At Elm Park there will be two large picnics. The Church of Ascension will hold a fair and festival at the Four Corners. At Tottenville, in Wickker's Garden, there will be a grand celebration, with music and speech-making. The Hoboken Yacht Club will participate.

The body of the man found on Ward's Hill, on Saturday morning, with a pistol-shot wound in the forehead, has been identified as that of Colos Ruiz, a Spaniard, from New-York. Mr. Oats, the undertaker at Stapleton, delivered the body to his friends, yesterday morning, for burial.

By order of Capt. Holbrook twenty New-York boys were arrested, on Sunday, for ball playing on the flats at Stapleton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Saturday night last, an incendiary set fire to the premises of Mrs. Peter Brener, a wealthy widow lady residing near Williams' Bridge. Her coachman discovered and extinguished the fire before much damage had been done. Some shavings and pieces of matches were found near the place where the fire was kindled.

Timothy Sullivan was taken before Justice Edmonds, of Mount Vernon, yesterday, and committed to the County Jail on a charge of stealing a watch, valued at $60, from John Cane, of Mt. Vernon.

The fair and festival given at Morrisania Hall by the ladies of the First Congregational Church, Morrisania, enriched their treasury to the extent of $205.

Mr. George W. Doty has been appointed agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the town of East Chester.

NEW-JERSEY.

An individual last night entered a car of the Newark train, which stood in the depot in Jersey City filled with passengers, removed his hat, disclosing thereby an intellectual brow, struck a position, and thus spoke, "Ladies and gentlemen, I am a cripple, which you can all see my hand, (waving the same in the air,) withered in the service of my country, and useless since 1865. If you'd be so kind as to help me I should be much obliged." The unusual frankness and manliness of the appeal seemed to be regarded as "cheek"—and the response was less than greets the most whining miscreant of the street corner. It don't pay to discard the tricks of the trade.

Michael McCormack, charged with outraging the person of the wife of Police Officer Johnson, of Jersey City, was brought before Judge Bedle, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus and bailed in the sum of $2,000. The Court refused to accept the bail of $2,000 offered on behalf of Curtis and McDonald, charged with committing a burglary on the premises of a man named Farley, in Jersey City, and gagging him.

The horse and wagon have been recovered in a stable in New-York that were stolen last week to convey the proceeds of the $4,000 burglary committed in Jersey City to the place designed by the thieves for them in New-York. The detectives have ascertained that one of the confederates of Strauss, who is in custody, belongs to New-Orleans, and that it is probable some of the goods were transported South.

A fugitive from justice named Albert Hall was arrested, yesterday morning, at his aunt's residence, on Jersey City Heights, by a Boston detective, on a charge of forgery and theft. It is alleged that he was in the service of a Boston dentist, and had forged checks and receipts, and stolen clothes, causing a loss of $2,000.

The brilliant lights of the chemical works and factories, reflected in the beautiful Passaic, break upon the delighted eye of the nocturnal passer-by, on the New-Jersey Railroad, at the precise moment when the awful smells of the bone factories smite his disgusted nose. He doubts whether to laugh or cry.

The bridge between Newark and East Newark, at the foot of Bridge-street, and which is now to be made free, was yesterday deeded to the Commissioners appointed by the last Legislature. The freeholders of Hudson and Essex Counties each pay $35,000.

Martin Darcy was sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the Hudson County Jail, yesterday, for kissing the wife of a Mr. Williams, as she was leaning on her husband's arm, walking the streets of Jersey City, on the previous night.

Mr. Noyes, of Jersey City, whose office was robbed some time ago of bonds and other documents to the value of $35,000, has successfully negotiated for their return. He will be out of pocket about $3,000 by the transaction.

Samuel Wilson, a young Canadian, was yesterday arrested in Newark, charged with having robbed H. D. Morton, for whom he was book-keeper, of $120.

The congregation of the North Baptist Church of Jersey City, on Sunday subscribed $2,000 for the painting and renovation of the edifice.

Robert Harriott alias Mickey Free, the Jersey City pound-master, was yesterday bailed in the sum of $1,000 to answer a charge of perjury.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, July 3.—Midshipmen Frank Guestin, Christopher Burns, Samuel Seabury, W. S. French, A. S. Crandall, J. E. Roller, J. C. Cresap and G. A. Sanderson have been ordered to the *Wachusett*. First Assistant Engineers Frazer and Magee are ordered to the New-York Navy-yard. Naval Conductor Hanscomb has been detached from the Navy-yard at Mare Island and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Naval Conductor Pook is detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal.

[Advertisement.]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Ticket-holders in the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts:

Arrangements are now fully completed for the great concerts and distribution, which will commence at 3¾ P.M., at Irving Hall, July the 5th. In order to accommodate the greatest number of our friends, it has been deemed advisable to have the concerts in this City. $860,000 worth of the finest and most valuable diamond jewelry, warranted to be such by the largest wholesale diamond-house in the world, will be given to the ticket buyers during the series of concerts, which will continue until the entire magnificent collection is disposed of. The drawing will be conducted by a committee selected by the ticket buyers. Tickets can be had by application to our Agents at principal hotels, and at Central Park Garden. See circulars.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
No. 678 Broadway.

National Bank of the Republic, Depository.

[Advertisement.]

Many do not like it, but it cannot be helped. It always will be so, do what you will. "England might as well dam up the waters of the Nile with bulrushes," as for any one to undertake to change public opinion in regard to this matter. 'Tis even thus; 'tis always so. What has been may be again. One thing is certain: KNOX'S Summer styles are the best thing of the kind out. Knox always takes the lead. It cannot be stopped. His styles are the popular styles. One needs only to see to appreciate them. Call in and take a look. Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Germania	July 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Nevada	July 5	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 5	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	July 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 8	New-York	Bremen.
Weser	July 8	New-York	Bremen.
The Queen	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 8	New-York	London.
Oceanic	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Australia	July 8	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR BERMUDA, HAVANA, &C.			
San Francisco	July 6	New-York	Bermuda.
Columbia	July 6	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	July 7	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Hamburg and Cherbourg, by the *Germania*, at 10 A. M., without supplementary mail.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 12 M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River until 1:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Havana, from Havana.—F. Larsen, Frank Cole, Peter J. Smith, Ambrosio Orsindo, Trejus Gerrand, Juana P. Gerrand, M. Fetui and wife, Juan Guerra, Daniel Keefe, Jno. Ameller, John Gassaway, Carlos Delgado, Benj. Portella, Santiago L. Assian, Mrs. Raloela Graverde, Miss R. Graverdo, Clementina Marchessean, Master H. Marchessean, Master J. Marchessean, Geo. H. McKelvey, Alex. Burns.

In steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—J. E. Nelson, Miss Mary E. Clark, Miss Mary Phillips, Miss Gertrude Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bear, 4 children and servant, Miss Carrie E. Waugh, Miss Matilda Barhn, Lieut. Rockfeller, Master Thos. Clark, Master C. R. F. Bates, and 11 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:33 | Sun sets......7:34 | Moon rises..9:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:45 | Gov. Island.9:56 | Hell Gate...11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 3.

Cleared.

Steam-ships China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Germania, (N. G.,) Hablsch, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Tybee, Delanoy, San Domingo, Spofford & Tileston; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Annie, Ali, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ship Asiana, (Br.,) Selkirk, Liverpool, Samuel L. Merchant & Co.

Barks Sea, (Br.,) Fullerton, Liverpool, A. Lindsay; Friedlief, (Norw.,) Vogt, Penarth Roads for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Guion, (Br.,) Frye, Hamburg, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Carl George, (N. G.,) Storer, Bremen, Clute, Heineman & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Dickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Henry, Kroff, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.; Meteor, (Norw.,) Bronland, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Luciana Serra, (Ital.,) Cacace, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie E. Sherwood, Talbot, Frontera de Tabasco, Stephens & Sons.; Antelope, Davis, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.

Brigs Flora, (N. G.,) Restrup, Konigsberg, C. Tobias & Co.; ——, (Br.,) Ryan, Sidney, C. B., C. B. Swain & Son; Altavela, (Br.,) McLellan, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Herman, Hichborn, Stettin, Carver & Barnes.

Schrs. Mollie, Plummer, Fernandina, Jed Frye & Co.; J. H. Rapp, Cafe, Richmond, Van Brunt & Co.; M. R. Samson, Samson, Great Egg Harbor, James W. Elwell & Co.; Magnolia, Howard, Cornwallis, &c., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; H. C. Sheppard, Clark, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Lily, Hughes, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Starlight, McIntyre, Greytown, H. W. Loud & Co.; M. E. Turner, Camp, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; B. L. Sherman, Small, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool June 17, and Queenstown 19th, via Halifax July 1, at 12½ P. M., with mdse. and 217 passengers to John G. Dale. Had fine weather; June 22, lat. 49 10, lon. 24 40, exchanged signals with brig Bloomer, bound E.; 24th, lat. 47 05, lon. 35 11, ship Albert Edward, (Dutch,) bound E.; 28th, lat. 43 30, lon. 47 35, ship South America, from Baltimore, for Liverpool; July 2, lat. 41 12, lon. 65 50, steam-ship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 41 06, lon. 68 02, steam-ship City of New-York, do. for do. The City of Limerick was detained off Halifax 15 hours in a dense fog.

Steam-ship Havana, Pennington, Havana 28th ult., with mdse to James Hand.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Victoria, (Nor.,) Lochestoer, Bordeaux 59 days, with mdse. to D. St. Amant & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had light variable winds the entire passage; was 14 days west of Bermuda.

Bark Graf Otto Zu Solma, (N. G.,) Tressen, New-Haven, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark T. F. Whiton, (of Searsport,) Carver, Grand Turk, T. I., 9 ds., with salt to Carver & Barnes. Had light winds and calms. Left no vessels. June 27, lat. 31 10, lon. 74 45 spoke whaling sch. E. Garry, clean.

Bark Margaretta, (of London,) Hammond, Manzanilla, 20 ds., with sugar and melado to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather.

Brig Francisco, (Sp.,) Francisco, Havana 11 ds., in ballast, to Puig & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Harmon, (Br.,) Gage, Cay Frances 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Brig Clara P. Gibbs, (of Bangor,) Parker, St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Astrea, (N. G.,) Sandersfeldt, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to master. Had fine weather; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ella L. Trafelthen, (of Portland,) Clark, St. Pierre, Mart., 11 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.—vessel to Cyrus E. Staples & Co. Left in port, brigs Monte Christo, ldg. for New-York, and Annie R. Storer, for New-York next day.

Schr. Old Chad, McClintock, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. June 29, lat. 36 23, lon. 74 50, spoke schr. Lavinia, from Virginia for Boston; June 11, [outward passage,] lat. 29 30, lon. 71, spoke whaling schr. Lewis, all well; had 200 bbls. oil.

Schr. Ridgewood, Derrickson, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to N. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Zeta Psi, (of Boston,) Cook, Barbadoes 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Carroll, Barbados 16 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Louisa Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to E. S. Powell.

Schr. E. H. Hatfield, (of Provincetown,) Eldridge, Port Antonio, Jam., 20 ds., with fruit to E. Crowell.

Schr. Adria, (new, 194 tons,) Clark, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Florida, Wasson, Portland, with lumber to George E. Holyoke.

Schr. Flying Arrow, Curtis, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Tice, Durham, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. B. Bradley, Bradley, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Comstock, Keany, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Empire State, Reed, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Ferris, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. J. Lockwood, Tilverson, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Senator Grimes, ——, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. T. A. Allen, Carter, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Schofield, Disosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. A. Butler, Strickland, Baltimore, for Norwich.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, East Greenwich.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, Danversport.

Schr. George Moon, Reed, Greenwich.

Schr. Anider, Allen, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester.

Schr. M. D. Crammer, Homer, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Annie Reynolds, Dibble, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Pigeon Cove.

Schr. M. Rogers, Jackson, Baltimore.

Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. R. F. Stockton, Hall, Virginia.

Schr. J. Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. Phœnix, Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. Armenia, Cale, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. Ferris, St. John, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Breeze, Nelson, Richmond, Va.

Schr. W. F. Borden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Anna, Davis, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Woods, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Cabot, Parker, Boston.

Schr. Niantic, Hoyt, Hartford.

Schr. Seneca, Harding, New-London.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 3.—Arr. steamers George Appold, Baltimore: Roman, Philadelphia; Neptune, New-York. Barks Western Sea, Barbados; Ida E., Sagua; D. H. Bills, Alexandria. Brigs Aristos, Surinam; J. H. Ladd, Trinidad. Schr. F. A. Bailey, Surinam.

Arr. this P. M., brigs Panvert, from Baltimore, and Proteus, from Rondout, and schr. E. Classon, from Arroyo.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3.—Arr. steamer Empire, from Philadelphia; bark Jane Muir, from New-York; schr. Matsaka, from Baltimore; schr. J. L. Herrill, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 3.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Gibraltar, from the West Indies.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 3.—Sld. yesterday, steam-ship George Washington, for New-York. Arr. today, steam-ship Cortes, from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The steamer Juniata, from Havana, arrived here at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 3.—Arr. bark Architect, from Cardiff; schrs. Annie B. Glover, from Philadelphia; Jarvis Smith, from Boston, and Mary E. Van Clief, from Cuba.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 3—A. M.—Arr. brigs C. Morris, New-York, Halifax, N. S.; U. Means, Bangor, Staten Island; schrs. Nellie Chase, Elizabethport, Portland; Uamah D., New-York, Portsmouth; G. W. Cummins, Rondout, Boston; Almira J. Rowland, Boston, New-York; Carrie, Rockland, do.; Helen L. Snow, do., Norfolk; Lizzie D. Small, Danversport, Philadelphia; W. G. Dearborn, Gardiner, do.; Dr. Kane, Bangor, Providence; J. and M. Merriman, do., Hartford.

Sld. schr. Hannah D.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 3.—The Guion steam-ship Colorado, Capt. Freeman, from New-York June 21, arr. at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool.

THE GREAT HIT OF THE TIMES!

WOOD'S

CONDENSED SODA WATER,

FOR THE MILLION!

This is a powder, ready Sweetened and Flavored, by the use of which every man, woman and child may manufacture their own Soda Water in five seconds. It is put up in neat and portable form, may be carried anywhere, and used at will.

FOR TRAVELERS it will be found a most agreeable and comforting companion. For picnics and other parties it is always ready and convenient.

Physicians will find Condensed Soda Water a grateful refrigerant in all fevers, used either in solution or dry on the tongue.

The value of this new and timely article is vouched for by the U. S. Government, (Letters Patent) the Medical Faculty, the Editors, and the people. See Circular.

A pure, healthful, and economical Soda Water for all the people is our motto; let them all try it. Price, 50 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

WOOD & SONS, Proprietors,
RICHMOND, VA.

W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, New-York.

BEEBE'S RANGES

The best and cheapest cooking apparatus for families in use.

We will exchange any ordinary size, worn out or unsatisfactory range of other makers, and replace it with one of our No. 1 largest family size, all put up ready for use, for

$55 NET,

and warrant it satisfactory in every particular.

JANES & KIRTLAND,
Successors to Janes, Beebe & Co.,
NOS. 2, 4, 6, 8 AND 10 READE-ST.

GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
BOTTLED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

For Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

USE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

FOR SALE BY
J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.
PURDY & NICHOLS, No. 43 Beaver-st.
CHAS. BELLOWS & CO., No. 41 Beaver-st.
E. C. HAZARD & CO., Nos. 192 and 194 Chambers-st.
PARK & TILFORD, Nos. 921 and 923 Broadway.
H. B. JACKSON, No. 192 5th-av.
And all leading druggists and grocers.

BOUCHE FILS & CO., No. 37 Beaver-st.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRAUNSCHWEIG LANDES
LOTTERY, (GERMANY.)

The next first annual drawing of the BRAUNSWEIGER LANDES LOTTERY Will take place on the

27TH JULY.

The drawings of this lottery have been increased from year to year, and also very largely for the next drawing, for in a short time 24,500 prizes, amounting to

1 MILLION 538,000 THALERS.

will be drawn.

The chief prizes amount each, respectively, in thalers, to 100,000, 80,000, 75,000, 70,000, special; 40,000, 20,000, 15,000, 12,000, 2@10,000, &c., &c.

For this drawing I will send upon receipt of amount,

One whole original ticket for $4, currency.
One-half original ticket for $2, currency.
One-quarter original ticket for $1, currency.

Upon application I will also send gratis the official plans of this lottery, and also to every ticket holder the official list of prizes drawn immediately after the drawing has taken place.

The high reputation enjoyed by this lottery is best shown by the fact that heretofore every ticket has been sold before the drawings have taken place. Address

N. REISS, Principal Lottery Collector,
Braunschweig, Germany.